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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

GEN. LEE.

The appointment of Gen. Lee Commander-in-Chief is one which we hail with great satisfaction. In the old army he was justly regarded as second only to Gen. Scott, and we believe that was the opinion of the Lieutenant-General himself. As an engineer officer, he has confessedly no superior, and in every respect, we are inclined to think, is the best selection that could have been made. The same objection that was made to Gen. Washington has been alleged against Gen. Lee—too much caution; but it proved an advantage in the first Revolution, and may be equally so in the second. The most cautious General in the Federal ranks is Buell, and he has been the most successful. Gen. Lee is a man of great modesty of character, but extraordinary energy, courage, and self-possession. In the early organization of our defences in Virginia, he scarcely gave sleep to his eyes; yet so noiselessly and unostentatiously were his duties discharged, that no one knew, except by their results, what had been accomplished. The public never saw Gen. Lee, but they saw the fact that lines of defences arose round their frontiers which, up to the present moment, have confined the enemy to Alexandria and Newport News, have held back his invading masses, and made his stereotyped cry of "On to Richmond" the laughing stock of the world. Subsequently ordered to South Carolina, which was then menaced by the enemy, under Sherman and Dupont, who, by a vigorous movement upon the capture of Port Royal, might easily have captured Charleston, he has left that country in such a state of defence that Charleston is considered almost impregnable, and even Savannah, which had become as defenceless as Nashville, was put in a position to make a stout and in all probability a successful, resistance to the foe. In addition to the fortifications, a large army has been organized and disciplined, and stationed at such points as are necessary for the efficient defence of the State. The whole military career of this officer, the signal moderation and self balance of his character, and the purity, disinterestedness and dignity of his life, should ensure to Gen. Lee the entire confidence of the Army and the people of the South.

That the command-in-chief of the whole army is now placed in the hands of a military leader, is of itself a subject of profound congratulation. The federal Government, from the beginning, has had but one military head, and he of course an educated soldier. We rejoice that the South is about to adopt the same common-sense course, and to have at the head of all her military operations one man, and he a man trained in camp and accustomed from his youth up to the science and practice of war.—*Rich'd Dispatch.*

The Marion of Tennessee.—The following paragraph from the Jonesborough (East Tenn.) Express, of the 14th, informs us of another brilliant little achievement of the renowned Captain Morgan, who has become a perfect terror to the Yankee army in Nashville. This is the way to meet the myrmidons of Lincoln and sicken them of the war. Two such partisan leaders as Morgan and Ashby, are worth to the South an army of fifty thousand men, for the damage that they do to the invaders of our soil by the dashes which they make upon their lines, cutting off whole companies and capturing and destroying their wagons, horses and subsistence, is immense. The Government should, by all means, encourage the organization of numerous similar bodies, and reward with suitable acknowledgments and honors the heroic commanders, when they distinguish themselves by such during exploits as those which have given celebrity to the names and troops of Morgan and Ashby:

A gallant Exploit.—We learn that Captain Morgan, of the Confederate cavalry force, near Nashville, performed a daring feat a few days since, which is certainly worthy of record.

With his command, he attacked one of the enemy's pickets, and after routing them he captured two field pieces. The Federals were reinforced by some infantry and eight guns. Captain M. ambushed the artillery while they were en route to his supposed locality, and killed or wounded the drivers, when, mounting his own men in their places, he succeeded in bringing off the entire battery. The affair occurred on the Murfreesboro' road, between the advanced pickets of the enemy and their encampment.

John Bell's Patriotism.—A member of the "Hinds Light Guards," writing to the Raymond Gazette from Murfreesboro, thus speaks of the Hon. John Bell and lady:

I cannot close this letter without alluding to the noble conduct of Hon. John Bell and his most excellent lady. Mr. Bell procured medicines and the services of physicians at his own expense, while Mrs. Bell attended about two hundred sick in the Court House, who had no medicine, no nurse, no physician, and nothing to eat; yet she, like an angel of light, came alone among the sick, nursed, fed them, and, with her husband, secured for them all the medicine they received. About forty of the above mentioned sick belonged to the 22d Mississippi Regiment. I speak of the above, for it came under my own observation for two days during my stay in Nashville.

Our Naval Defences.—It gives us pleasure to announce that the Confederate Government has at last given directions which will insure the proper vigor in the construction of a navy. The ship-builders of Charleston may now at once engage in a patriotic, as well as profitable task. Commodore Ingraham has received full power from the Navy Department at Richmond, to begin immediately to build as many war steamers, and of as formidable a character, as the exigencies of the war and the resources at our command will warrant.—*Charleston Mercury.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1862.

THE NEWBERN DISASTER.—We copy all that we can find in our exchange papers that is at all reliable, (and possibly some things that are not.)

A letter from Lieut. Callais of Capt. Wooten's Co., G, 33d Reg't, (12th State Troops,) to his wife in this town, gives some particulars of deep interest. The 33d Reg't, it will be remembered, is Col. Avery's, which joined Col. Vance's in fighting their way out of the hands of 6000 of the enemy. Lieut. Callais, writing from Kinston, Sunday night, says,—

"I am living, but oh God what I have passed through since the battle! I have been marching in retreat ever since, day and night, and have just got here. I do not know how many of my company are killed. I have only 28 men as yet, but think a good many more will yet come in. Capt. Wooten and Lieut. Massey are missing. Where they are, God knows, I do not. I do not know where Father is, but never expect to see him again. Our Regiment lost 200 or more men. There never were men who fought better. I saw many of them fall, poor fellows; and why I am now living I do not know, but nothing but God saved me. We fought ten to one, and fought from 8 till 12 o'clock—will give you the particulars some other time. We will soon have to fight again. I have lost every thing but what I had on my back. My feet are blistered all over, so that I can hardly step. We were not whipped but overpowered."

We have many flying reports of killed and wounded. We might still refrain from mentioning names, but so wide a circulation has been given to these reports that further caution is unnecessary. With the assurance, therefore, that no positive certainty can attach to any statement till the official accounts are received, we may say, that Capt. Wooten of this place, and Capt. Martin of Moore county, are both said to have been killed, gallantly fighting at the head of their companies in the 33d and 26th Regiments, in the heroic charge by which those Regiments cut their way through an immensely superior force of the enemy. Emanuel Thompson of this place, of Capt. Wooten's company, and Mr. Tysor, son of Harris Tysor Esq., of Capt. Martin's company, are also reported killed, and a son of Capt. Wooten wounded in the arm. Of the other two companies from Moore we have heard nothing; and Captain Strange's cavalry company was stationed at the railroad bridge, too far from the place of conflict to have any hand in it. They sustained no loss, therefore, except that some of the retreating militia are said to have appropriated their horses which had been tied in the woods at some distance.

S. A. Hunter, of the Guilford Grays, was killed by a shell. His body was brought off and taken to Greensborough.

It is said that Gen. Gatlin has been ordered to Richmond, doubtless to be called to account for his absence from the command. His successor, Gen. French, is, we believe, an experienced Army officer.

The Virginia papers, we are glad to see, have behaved much more decently towards North Carolina in respect to the Newbern disaster than to that at Roanoke Island. The Whig says,—

"Our men—7000 in number—fought for hours with daring heroism, and several times repulsed the enemy, more than three times their number. The loss of the town was inevitable, and so it seems was the murderous assault upon the women and children by the worse than vandal foe."

The Dispatch says,—

"No one acquainted with the situation of affairs at that point could have been surprised at the result. A small land force, without adequate fortifications, could not be expected to hold out against an immense fleet of gunboats, accompanied by a numerous army."

The Examiner says,—

"The capture of Newbern is another of those victories of the enemy achieved by combined forces on land and water, and whose iron-clad gunboats are used to protect the landing of troops. When the Yankees shall essay to make an island movement they will find it a very different matter from fighting on the decks of their boats."

P. S. A gentleman just returned from Kinston brings the gratifying news that Capt. Wooten is not killed, but a prisoner, and unhurt. So the flag of truce sent to Newbern learned. He says that Lieut. Massey has not been heard of at all. Young Wooten's arm is not broken, but he has a severe flesh wound in the arm, and is at Mosely Hall in good hands. He reports the following members of Capt. Wooten's company as killed, viz: Andrew Reynolds, Wm. Carter, Bart. A. Bryant, Emanuel Thompson, —— Faircloth, and John Gewins.

Another gentleman of this place who left Kinston on Tuesday evening informs us that he saw there Col. Lee and Lieut. Col. Hoke, both uninjured. Maj. Carmichael and Capt. Martin are certainly killed. Also Capt. Mayo of the Eastern part of the State. Col. Avery was captured, unhurt, whilst endeavoring to rescue Capt. Rand of Wake, who was severely wounded, being shot through both legs. (Capt. Rand is the son-in-law of Jas. McKethan, Esq. of this county.) The flag of truce reports our loss at about 400 killed and wounded, and the enemy's at 1500 killed and wounded.

Lieut. Col. Craton has been put under arrest by his Colonel, Sinclair; and Col Sinclair has requested a Court of Inquiry on his own conduct.

Our informant confirms the statements of all parties as to the gallantry of Cols. Vance and Avery and their regiments. One of Col. Vance's regiment named as killed is —— Walters of Chatham, and another of the same company, named Henshaw, was drowned whilst crossing a stream in the retreat. Col. Vance's horse mired and was lost in the same stream.

Cols. Lee's and Sloan's regiments had not an opportunity to fire a gun, being stationed on the extreme left; but in the retreat they passed in the face of a large force of the enemy, set fire to their tents and spiked 13 guns after the retreat was ordered. Their regiments retreated in good order. 14 of Col. Lee's regiment are missing, including 2 known to be killed.

As to the Moore county companies, our informant knows nothing except that Capt. Martin and Mr. Tysor were killed, the former early in the action, whilst going into the trenches.

Capt. Webster's company of Chatham was deployed as skirmishers beyond the extreme right, had no part in the action and had no one hurt.

In Capt. Strange's company, John W. King, a private, is missing, but supposed to be a mere straggler.

Gen. French is in command at Kinston.

It was reported at Kinston that Gen. Burnsides had sent a demand for the surrender of Fort Macon, and being refused, had gone there for the purpose of attacking it.

Besides the articles on the preceding page, our exchanges received this morning furnish others, which will be found in a subsequent column of this page.

LATER.—A letter received here this morning from Lt. Richard Street, of the Moore County Independents, who accompanied the flag of truce, says:

Capt. Martin, of the Moore County Independents, is certainly killed, and Mr. Tysor severely wounded.

Col. Avery is a prisoner. He was allowed to attend and did attend personally to the burying of our dead—marking the place of interment, so that the bodies might be claimed hereafter.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Friday last, Mr. Phelan, of Miss., presented a bill prohibiting the planting of cotton during the year 1862, allowing for each planter only three acres for each laborer, and from which not more than five bales of 500 lbs. each of said laborers shall be produced. The penalty for violation is proposed to be $1000 fine, and not less than 12 months' imprisonment, and a forfeiture of the crop.

Mr. Hill said that the bill proposed to destroy the production of the cotton, and this would involve a destruction of slavery, the very thing our enemies most desire. Congress, he urged, could not do everything. We might as well think of making laws to force people to be sober. The powers of the Congress were misunderstood. Ours was a Confederate Constitution with delegated powers to the Congress, and none but the sovereignty of the States could interfere. He implored Senators to leave this matter of producing cotton to the people themselves.

On Saturday, this bill was further discussed, but no action had. The House resolution recommending that no cotton be planted this year, which was rejected a few days since, was reconsidered and adopted, 10 to 8.

On Monday, there was nothing of interest.

On Tuesday, the Judiciary committee, through Mr. Hill of Geo., reported back the bill of Mr. Phelan, for the prohibition of cotton planting during the year 1862, with a recommendation that it do not pass. The report was concurred in.

The Senate refused to concur in the House amendments to the bill fixing the salaries of members of Congress. The vote signified a determination of Senators to insist on the $3,000 per annum clause.

In the House of Representatives, on Friday last, the bill regulating pay of members of Congress was discussed all day, various propositions being under consideration. Among others, Mr. Smith of North Carolina proposed that no change should be made in the pay during the existence of the present Congress, and that the proposed salary of $3,000 should begin with the next Congress. This was voted down, 52 to 29.

Nothing of interest occurred on Saturday.

On Monday, Mr. Davidson of N. C. introduced a bill to authorize the payment of the sums advanced by the State of North Carolina to the Confederate States and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill from the Senate regulating pay of members of Congress &c., was amended by substituting $2500 for $3000 per annum.

On Tuesday, nothing of interest.

THE SPIRIT OF A PEOPLE DETERMINED TO BE FREE.—Soon after the Roanoke Island disaster the Governor of North Carolina called for five Regiments of Volunteers for the War. A gentleman who left Raleigh yesterday informs us, that in response to this call *eighty companies* have tendered themselves to the Governor within the last three weeks, of which eight or nine were offered and accepted yesterday. And there are *plenty of guns now to arm them with.*

Such are the people whom the detestable Yankees wish to subjugate!

THE WANT OF LEADERS.—In all the battles in this State, and in some of those elsewhere, there has been a deplorable want of both men and a leader of men. At Hatteras a naval officer commanded—off of his element. At Roanoke Island and at Newbern, politicians who had never seen a battle, commanded. In no one of the three was the best use made of even the feeble force at their command.

An Athenian General said that "an army of deer commanded by a lion was better than an army of lions commanded by a deer." We do not agree that much good could be expected of either; but certainly to effect any great good the leaders must be both capable and reliable. They must secure the confidence of their men as to personal courage and generalship.

A CHANGE OF POLICY.—There is a pretty general advocacy of the abandonment of the coast, and the concentration of our armies in the interior. It is melancholy even to contemplate a resort to such a policy, for it will involve the destruction of the seaboard cities, towns, and plantations, and the ruin of thousands of families; but it is argued by the advocates of the policy, that experience shows that to contend with the combined army and navy of the enemy, is but to invite certain defeat and disaster to our troops. Whilst a stand in the interior would enable us to meet him man for man, out of the reach of his iron-clad ships. His force would be weakened at every step of his progress into the interior by the necessity of leaving men at every assailable point behind him to protect his rear. And in the backwoods he could be assailed at night by individuals, squads, companies and regiments, who would shoot down a man here and a horse there, and cut off his supplies of provisions, ammunition, &c. Supposing an army of 10,000 men to march 100 miles from the coast, in any direction, it would be most improbable that the half of them would ever be allowed to return alive. Every man in the invaded country, old and young, would be able to do the work of a soldier, and thus our effective force be increased five fold. While the people are thus meeting him in the interior, disease and death will be doing their work on the sea-board, in a climate to which the Northern men have not been accustomed. As the Richmond Examiner says,—

"At the beginning the enemy may carry it with a high head, and subject us to serious reverses; but time, and distance, and climate, will surely do their work upon his troops. We have but to keep our army intact and bide our time to recover all losses with interest.

THE NEW CABINET.—We copy from the official paper the names of the newly confirmed Cabinet. The only member of the old Cabinet dismissed is Gov. Bragg of North Carolina. The political character of the Cabinet is unchanged, all its members having acted with the President in the last party divisions under the old Government.

GOOD NEWS.—The Richmond Whig, in noticing the war-spirit so thoroughly aroused in the valley of Virginia, and reiterating its opinions in favor of concentration and aggression, announces that "we are no longer without arms. An immense supply of them and of ammunition is now in hand."

C. S. SENATOR.—Dr. John W. Lewis has been appointed a Senator from Georgia in place of Mr. Toombs, who declined it because the Legislature elected Hon. B. H. Hill by a larger vote than Mr. Toombs received.

NOBLY DONE.—The Milton Chronicle mentions that Mr. Jordan L. Motley, of that place, who as an invalid is exempt from military duty, gave $1000 in cash to Mr. Lawson Earp to volunteer for the war. And Mr. John I. Jones, another exempt, paid another man $550 cash to enlist. They felt it a duty to contribute in the only mode in their power towards upholding the cause. They were not hiring substitutes.

Bishop Meade, of Virginia, died on the 14th inst., at an advanced age. The Enquirer says that on his death-bed he said to a friend,—

"Tell your people to be more determined than ever. This is the most unjust and iniquitous war that was ever waged, and we must be more determined than ever. God will give us success in His own good time."

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The Battle at Newbern.—GOLDSBORO', March 18.—Major Carmichael, of the 26th North Carolina regiment, was the only field officer killed in the late battle at Newbern. The brunt of the engagement fell on Colonels Campbell, Avery and Vance. Col. Campbell cleared the trenches twice with the bayonet and re-captured Brem's Battery. The army was forced to retreat in consequence of the militia and Sinclair's regiment giving way. The troops were posted disadvantageously by Gen. Branch.

Col. Campbell held the bridge two hours, to cover the retreat of the fugitives, and brought his regiment off in perfect order. Col. Avery is a prisoner, and has been engaged in burying the dead.

The flag of truce returned this evening, and reports our loss 400—killed wounded and prisoners. Burnside admits a loss of 1,500.

Colonels Campbell, Vance and Avery particularly distinguished themselves for gallantry and good conduct. This news is reliable.

Special to Rich'd Enquirer.

RICHMOND, March 19.—We had an interview last evening with Capt. Edelin, of Company "B" 1st Maryland regiment, who arrived yesterday from North Carolina, on official business. It will be remembered that the gallant company commanded by Capt. E., after re-enlisting for the war, came to Richmond from Manassas on furlough of sixty days, about the time of the surrender of Roanoke Island, and that every man at once relinquished his furlough and proceeded to North Carolina, to aid in resisting the advance of the Federal army into the interior. They were stationed in Fort Allen during the time of the fight at Newbern, and rendered efficient service. The following particulars are furnished by Capt. Edelin, and may be relied upon:

The enemy, with fifty-six gunboats, approached Newbern on Wednesday, and dropped anchor for the night some twenty miles below the town. Early on Thursday morning they were reinforced, and commenced landing troops below Fort Dixie. They then approached opposite Fort Thompson and opened fire from the boats, which was kept up until night. The force in this fort consisted of two companies of North Carolina troops, commanded by Capts. Whitford and Herring. The loss during the day was four men wounded.

On Friday morning, the 14th, the Yankees commenced the attack upon our lines at seven o'clock, and were repulsed three times successively by our infantry, with the assistance of Fort Thompson. The fight lasted till ten minutes past 10 o'clock A. M., when the enemy flanked our forces on the right, which caused a panic amongst the militia. Captain Latham's battery sustained a loss of twenty-seven killed, and all the guns were captured. During this period, Forts Allen and Ellis remained quiet. The fleet then approached within point blank range, when Capt. Edelin received orders from Col. Lee, (the second in command of the field,) to evacuate his position in Fort Allen, a casemate battery. Capt. E. opened on the fleet, sunk one of the gunboats and crippled three others. Col. Lee then told him to retire as quickly as possible, which order was obeyed, and the men were safely landed on the other side of the river. Before retiring, however, the Maryland boys blew up the magazine and destroyed the guns. Captain Mayo, who had command of Fort Ellis, also blew up his magazine and dismounted his guns, but lost one of his eyes and had a leg broken by the explosion. It is supposed that he was captured.

All the batteries on the river were under the immediate command of Col. Crossen. In the attack upon Fort Allen twenty-six gun-boats were engaged. The prompt fire of the Marylanders put a stop to the chase up the river and protected the retreat.

Our loss will not exceed 500 killed, wounded, and prisoners, while that of the enemy was acknowledged to be 1,500. The statement that the enemy commenced shelling the town while the women and children were running about frantic with fear, is confirmed. All the cotton in the place, with most of the Government stores, and several houses, including the Washington Hotel, were destroyed by fire, in pursuance of orders. The Gaston House was not burnt, and Gen. Burnside now has his headquarters there.

Col Campbell, who was reported killed, returned safely with his regiment to Kinston on Sunday; also, Col. Vance. Our army arrived at Tuscarora in good order.

The Maryland company lost but one man—Andrew O'Neil—who was sick at Newbern and taken prisoner.

The enemy's attacking force is variously estimated from 20,000 to 28,000.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED—RAPID AND ASTOUNDING MOVEMENTS IN TENNESSEE.

Highly important dispatches were received yesterday by Congress, giving intelligence of an impending and critical battle at Corinth, in the vicinity of the Grand Junction of the Memphis & Charleston and Mobile & Ohio railroads. These dispatches state positively that Gen. Johnston had made a sudden circuit from Murfreesboro' *via* Decatur, confronting the whole force of Buell that had been moved from Nashville down the Tennessee river, and the advance of which was last heard of at Savannah, which is on the river, about 15 miles from where it crosses the Mississippi line. Gen. Beauregard was, at last accounts, at Jackson, in Madison county, within easy reach of Johnston's army. These wide and rapid movements of the forces in Tennessee have been wholly unexpected; but the dispatches giving the intelligence of them are entirely reliable, and one of the most critical battles that has yet been fought in the West is immediately anticipated on the borders of the State of Mississippi.—*Richmond Examiner*, 19th.

President Davis.—RICHMOND, March 19.—It was intimated in Congress yesterday that President Davis, after the adjournment of that body, would take the field in person, and probably assume the command of our forces in the West.—*Examiner.*

The Enemy in East Tennessee.—SAVANNAH, March 18.—A gentleman just arrived this morning from East Tennessee states positively that the enemy have crossed the Cumberland Mountains at Wheeler's Gap, and are now at Jacksboro', about forty miles from Knoxville. The country, however, renders it difficult for them to advance, and it is thought not improbable that the whole force of the enemy will be captured. The reported capture of two of our cavalry companies is untrue.

MEMPHIS, March 17.—A special dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche says that the enemy have crossed the mountains at Big Creek Gap in large numbers.

No Federal Troops in East Tennessee.—RICHMOND, VA., March 19.—Dispatches have been received here this morning from Knoxville, from well-informed parties which state that there are no Federal troops in East Tennessee, and the former report of a contrary character is a mere hoax.

From the Valley.—RICHMOND, March 19.—The latest news from Gen. Jackson's command represents that army as having fallen back to Mount Jackson, in the county of Shenandoah, forty-two miles from Winchester, and fifty from Staunton. All the bridges between Mount Jackson and Manassas Junction, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, have been destroyed, whilst the track, for miles, has been torn up and rendered useless to the enemy, should they attempt an advance movement. Rumors were prevalent yesterday, to the effect that the enemy had advanced to Front Royal and Woodstock, but we place no reliance in the report. The genius and bravery of Gen. Jackson will baffle any attempt of the enemy to get in his rear, and no disaster to our arms is probable in that direction. When the indomitable commander of the "Stonewall" division strikes a blow, Yankee pride will be humbled in the Valley of Virginia.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Generals Price and Van Dorn at Boston Mountain.—CLARKSVILLE, ARK., March 14, via MEMPHIS.—A gentleman just arrived, who left Van Buren yesterday morning, reports that Generals Van Dorn and Price, with their armies, are safe at Boston Mountain. The baggage train arrived at the mountain safely on Monday evening. General Gordon, of Missouri, brought up the rear with 6,000 troops and one battery of artillery. He had hard fighting with the enemy a short distance north of Fayetteville.

BURNSIDE'S ARMY.—A dispatch from Goldsboro' says that a Yankee prisoner reports Burnside's force as numbering 60,000 men, distributed between Hatteras, Roanoke and Newbern.

Gen. Holmes has issued an order closing all the barrooms in Fredericksburg, Va., and suppressing the traffic in all kinds of liquors.

EVACUATION OF THE LOWER VALLEY.

From Mr. Henry D. Beall, we have obtained the following account of the evacuation of Winchester, by Gen. Jackson, and its occupation by the enemy:

For several days previous to Tuesday, the 11th, the enemy had been concentrating large forces at Bunker's Hill, Smithfield, and Berryville, and everything indicated an advance movement on the part of Gen. Banks. On Sunday a skirmish came off near Smithfield, between fifteen of Ashby's cavalry and a strong body of the enemy's troops, in which the latter lost one man killed and one prisoner. The gallant "Black Horse" Cavalry, after inflicting this damage on the enemy, retired in good order. On Monday, the Yankee pickets were thrown nearer the Confederate outposts, and as a consequence several of them were allowed the honor of a personal interview with Gen. Jackson.

On Tuesday, the enemy at Smithfield and Bunker's Hill formed a junction about six miles from Winchester, and about two o'clock attacked the pickets of Ashby's cavalry, about four miles from the town. A sharp skirmish ensued, in which the enemy lost several killed and wounded. On the Confederate side there was no loss, except one horse killed. Detachments as skirmishers were sent out, but the enemy in strong force continuing to push on, the skirmishers were compelled to fall back.

Whilst this skirmish was progressing, Gen. Jackson's entire command was summoned from their camp to the expected field of conflict, and never did men respond with more enthusiasm to any summons. Our informant describes the scene at this juncture as exciting in the highest degree. The gallant and indomitable "Stonewall" Jackson superintended in person the selection of positions for the different batteries. His whole force, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, amounting in all to about 5,000 men, for four hours occupied their positions on the field; but the enemy, 18,000 strong, declined to advance to the attack, and night closed with the two armies about two miles apart. The close of day brought an imperative order from those high in authority for the evacuation of the place, and with regret the army retired in the direction of Strasburg, bivouacking on Tuesday night about four miles from Winchester. On Wednesday morning, about 8 o'clock, about 8,000 of the enemy marched into the town and took undisputed possession. They met with a cool reception.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, Gen. Shields's column advanced towards Newtown, but were met and driven into Winchester by Col. Ashby's command. On the same day, Gen. Jackson marched to Cedar creek, on the valley turnpike, sixteen miles from Winchester and two from Strasburg, where he was encamped up to Thursday night.

Large militia reinforcements have been sent forward to Gen. Jackson from the counties of the upper Valley, which, with the noble volunteers under his command, it is hoped, will be sufficient for the protection of the remainder of that beautiful Valley from the polluting tread of Yankee mercenaries and cut-throats.

Not the least agreeable information imparted to us by Mr. Beall, is the effect late movements have had upon the spirit of the people. Volunteering is going on with great spirit. The call of the Governor has aroused the most lukewarm, and entire companies of the militia have enrolled themselves for the war in the volunteer service. General Garnett's brigade, almost to a man, have re-enlisted for the war, whilst Col. Burke's brigade have manifested the high spirit of patriotism which might have been expected from true men engaged in a cause so holy.

Before evacuating, Gen. Jackson succeeded in removing all his stores, baggage, &c., so that not a dollar's worth of public property fell into the hands of the enemy.—*Rich. Dispatch*, 17th.

Unfounded Rumor from Arkansas.—A report was generally circulated yesterday that the Confederate army in Arkansas had gained a great victory. No good foundation could be found for it. It may be that such a victory has been gained, but no authentic dispatch has been received here of it.—*Richmond Examiner*, 17th.

Capture of a Party of Yankees.—CHARLESTON, March 17.—Lieut-Col. Bennett, of the 51st Pennsylvania regiment, Lieut. Riley, of the 47th New York, and S. H. Wells, Federal Government agent and cotton broker, were captured by our pickets on Edisto island on Sunday, and brought here to-day as prisoners of war. They were riding in a buggy when captured.

The Minnesota.—This celebrated steam frigate, that was so badly peppered by the Virginia, on Sunday the 9th, we understand, has been stripped of all her armament, &c., and hauled over on the Horse Shoe, where she has since sunk. This makes three of the most formidable of the Yankee frigates that have been demolished by the Virginia in a few hours, besides the small fry that she "done for," by way of a diversion.—*Ib.*

From Nashville.—The Richmond Examiner of the 19th has seen private letters from Nashville, Tennessee, which say that the Yankees have lost over four hundred men since their occupation of that city. The picket duty of the enemy is done by brigades; every straggler is taken off. It is said that but few stores are kept open in the city, and that scarcely any one is to be seen on the streets. But two Union flags were hoisted by citizens; and the letters of the Nashville patriots say that these were "pulled down by little boys." General McCook sent his card to Miss ——, asking to renew a former acquaintance. The reply of the lady was, "That she could recognize no invader of her State even as an acquaintance."

The Vandals at Work.—From information deemed perfectly reliable, we learn that the Yankee vandals in the Valley of Virginia are prosecuting their outrages with great spirit. In the town of Winchester, the elegant residence of Senator Mason and Col. Angus W. McDonald have been burned to the ground, together with their valuable contents, including libraries and furniture. In the county of Clarke, the incendiaries have laid in ashes the fine mansion, stabling &c., of Major Oliver R. Funston, of Ashby's cavalry regiment. Other outrages, equally disgraceful to civilization, have been reported but it is needless to detail them.—*Rich'd Dispatch*, 19th.

A new factory in Mississippi is now turning out forty muskets a day, and will soon give a hundred a day.

There is no special advantage to be gained by unusual publicity given to the sites and details of such factories, unless the editors in the neighborhood are confident they can have the muskets placed under command of Generals who will give a good account of them.—*Charleston Courier.*

Gen. Hill's Removal.—The Standard of yesterday says:

In October last Gen. Hill visited Roanoke Island, and found the batteries improperly located, the troops out of position, the guns such as to be of little service against the long range pieces of the enemy, and the batteries open in the rear, and liable to be taken by troops landed on the lower end of the island. He gave directions to move up the lower battery, gradually concentrating the guns at one place, and that a line of entrenchments should be run entirely across the island, to resist a rear attack. A thousand men working vigorously for a month, could have finished the work. On a second visit to the island he found but little had been done, when he applied to have the officer in command of the post relieved, and then called out the militia. He made a third visit to the island, where the men from several Counties had been ordered to rendezvous. About 500 of the militia of Chowan were there, but the Governor had arrested the call, and the militia of Camden and other Albemarle Counties did not appear. But for this interference of the Governor, the island could have been made a Gibraltar of a place in one month.

Gen. Hill set forth the importance of this island to the Governor, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, but not a word of encouragement did he receive from any of these dignitaries. All the Governor did, so far as we are informed, was to arrest the call for the militia, and to interest himself to have Gen. Hill removed.

We tell the Journal that we are thoroughly posted, and that we know what we state to be true. If Gen. Hill had remained at Roanoke Island, Burnside would have been repulsed and the Island successfully defended; or, failing in that, our troops, cannon, arms and munitions would have been saved. If he had remained in command at Newbern, that place would have been saved; or, failing in that, he would have won for our troops a reputation equal to that which was achieved at Bethel and Fort Donelson.

Catawba Braves.—Capt. A. T. Bost has just completed the organization of the 7th Company in the patriotic little County of Catawba. He has 100 men. His officers are, Alexander Routh, 1st Lieut.; James M. Hoover, 2d Lieut.; and M. N. Smyer, 3d Lieutenant. His company will pass through this place in a few days on their way to Raleigh.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Another Edgecombe Company.—Capt. Vines's company passed through this town on Monday last on their way to Raleigh.—*Tar. Southerner.*

Departure of Volunteers.—Some 250 new volunteers for the war left this place in the train, Monday last; they were chiefly from Iredell. Many others will follow in a few days.

Iredell Express, 19th.

Whiskey and Politics.—One of the persons who brought to this place the news of the fall of Newbern, after reciting all the circumstances as seen by himself and obtained from other eye witnesses, concluded with this remark: "And gentlemen, we are doomed to witness just such disasters so long as *whiskey* and *politics* control our army interests."

We verily believe that whiskey and politics have been the cause of nearly all our disasters.

Salisbury Watchman.

Cabinet Formed.—RICHMOND, March 19.—The Senate yesterday confirmed the following nominations of the President for cabinet offices and chiefs of the respective departments of the Executive branch of the Government:

Secretary of State.—J. P. Benjamin, of Louisiana.
Secretary of War.—G. W. Randolph, of Virginia.
Secretary of the Treasury.—C. G. Memminger, of South Carolina.
Secretary of the Navy.—S. R. Mallory, of Florida.
Chief of the Department of Justice or Attorney General.—Thos. H. Watts, of Alabama.
Postmaster General.—J. H. Reagan, of Texas.

Examiner.

MARVELOUS STORIES.—It is not often that marvelous tales are told of the doings of North Carolina soldiers. But we find two in the Petersburg Express, as related by Mr. C. O. White (Manager of a troupe of Minstrels) who says he commanded a battery below Newbern during the late fight there. Speaking of the retreat, he says:

"Eight miles from Newbern, a member of the 27th N. C. Regiment, named M. M. Hunter, was found lying on the track, with a portion of his head blown off by an exploding shell. He had walked that distance, when he fell from the loss of blood. He was taken up, but died on reaching Goldsboro'.

"Another soldier, who had been shot through the head by a musket ball, was walking about Goldsboro' Friday evening, with the blood streaming from both sides, in pursuit of a physician. He complained but little, and said his pains were not severe."

MORE RAMS.—The Charleston Courier says that the merchants of that city subscribed $11,000 on Friday last towards building a turtle or ram.

The Richmond Dispatch urges the construction of one at that city, to carry 10 heavy guns and [illegible] 700,000, and says it is authorized to state that [illegible],000 has been subscribed. Col. Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky offers $2000 towards it.

A New Yankee Dictionary Wanted.—[illegible] dictionary of the Yankee language will have [illegible] something like this: "Respect for private [illegible] war—stealing cotton, rice, turpentine, &c., [illegible] servants and burning houses."—*Charleston Courier.*

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 16th inst., by Thomas Rollins, Esq., Mr. SPENCER BURNS to Miss ISABELLA C. THOMAS.

DIED,

In Lumberton, on the 15th inst., of pneumonia, JOHN DOW, infant son of Owen C. and Mary Norment, aged 1 month.

Alas! how changed that lovely flower,
Which bloomed and cheered your heart,
Fair, fleeting comfort of an hour,
How soon you're called to part.
From adverse blasts and lowering storms,
His favored soul He bore,
And with yon bright angelic forms,
He lives to die no more.

Charlotte papers please copy.

In Harnett county, on the 22d Feb'y, Mr. WILLIAM KILLEN, in the 73d year of his age.

On the 10th inst., at the residence of Hon. R. C. Puryear, in Yadkin county, after a protracted and painful illness, JOHN MARSHALL KERR, oldest son of the Hon. John Kerr of this State, formerly a Lieutenant in the U. S. Army. He leaves a devoted wife and child, as well as a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn their loss.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 19.

Beef 10 to 11½; Beeswax 18 to 20; Bacon 18 to 21; Candles, tallow 28 to 30; Corn $1; Flour, Super $9 to 9 25, Family $9 50 to 9 75; Lard 18 to 20; Nails $13 to $14; Peas 1 05 to 1 10; Pork 13 to 16; Tea Nuts 95 to $1; Rice 3 to 3½; Salt 2 50 to 3 per bushel.

At Charlotte, 3 or 400 bales cotton sold at 6, 7½ and [illegible]. Flour $4 to 4 25 per sack; Wheat 1 40 to 1 60; Corn [illegible] to $1; Peas 85 to 90; Oats 50 to 55; Whiskey 1 40 to [illegible]; Irish Potatoes $2 per bushel; Sugar 16 to 25; [illegible]ses 1 10; Coffee 30.

THE BATTLE AT NEWBERN.

We are advised that Col. Sloan's Regiment in which were the Guilford Grays, was stationed on the left of the line, where the breast-works approached Neuse River, Fort Thompson being in the angle made by the River and the breast-works extending from it and the Fort south-west. Col. Sloan was accidentally and unavoidably absent—an incident, regretted by none so much as himself. He has waited long and anxiously for the enemy. By permission of the Commanding General, he ventured to leave his command for two or three days to attend to an urgent call, advised that he might do so safely at the time, the most reliable information being that there would be no attack of the enemy for some time yet to come. Col. Sloan is a gallant and noble officer. Sober, gentlemanly, and universally respected and beloved by his men, whom he has with great labor and care trained and drilled for effective service. But we are happy to be assured that his place was in all things filled and supplied by our gallant young townsman Major John A. Gilmer, on whom devolved the entire command of the Regiment.

We find the mouths of all, having knowledge of his firm, cool, and discreet and daring conduct, filled with laudation and praises. His Regiment was placed at a point where threatened much fighting and much danger, from the Fleet on the left, and from the land in front of the breast-works. It unexpectedly turned out that the fighting commenced out of reach of his guns in front of breast-works to his right, and it was some time before he could reach any of the enemy with his pivot guns, which he did most effectually for some time before the order to retreat. His regiment, whilst exposed to a hail storm of bombs, obeyed their orders, and firmly stood their ground, doing their whole duty, until ordered to retire. The enemy's fleet did not come up the River, in range of the mounted cannon in Fort Thompson, until our forces on land along the breast-work, had by overpowering numbers, been forced to retire. We are advised that the regiment commanded by Major Gilmer was among the last to retreat, which they did in good order. We regret to learn that of the Guilford Grays, Samuel A. Hunter, a noble and most worthy young gentleman, was killed, and Samuel Jordan, an equally worthy member of the Grays, is missing. No other loss to the Guilford Grays, who acquitted themselves with great credit, and in a manner worthy of all praise.

Capt. B. L. Cole and his cavalry company from Guilford, were in Col. Spruill's regiment. This Company was also in the fight, and acquitted themselves well. We have no particulars as to the losses, if any, of Capt. Cole's company, but will recur to it when we shall be more fully advised.

Although defeated at Newbern, certainly there was enough done by a few against most overwhelming odds, to teach the enemy that our subjugation is an impossibility and that we are a race of people that can never be conquered. Let none be discouraged at this and other reverses; but let us put on our whole armor, unite our whole strength—each and every one resolve to "do or die," and the signs that might seem gloomy to any other people, will soon pass away.

Greensborough Patriot.

The Newbern affair throws some light upon the defensive policy. That policy requires a greater force than the aggressive policy would. We have had nearly twice as many men watching Burnside as he has; and yet, he having the choice of the point of attack, finds us inferior in numbers, notwithstanding our real superiority. We are dispersed, and he concentrated.

It also proves another matter, that without some change in our plans, the destruction or capture of all our cities within reach of gun-boats, is only a question of time. The Monitor was constructed in 90 days; and in 90 days more, there will be probably fifty others built. The loss of these cities will not conquer the country; but it will be a serious calamity; and it suggests to us that we should be looking to retaliation. This war will degenerate into one for the destruction of property; Northern wealth and strength are in Northern cities—and there are the points to strike.

Richmond Whig.

The Goldsborough Tribune announces the following wounded persons in the hospitals about Goldsborough:

7th Regiment—D. L. McKoy and Julius A. Parker, of Iredell county; Elias Crawford, of Davidson, and W. C. C. Wilson, of Mecklenburg.

26th Regiment—Serg't G. J. Banks and W. P. Burt, of Wake; Charles E. Jones, of Moore, and L. B. Smith, of Chatham.

27th Regiment—John Mixon, of Pitt, and Kinchen Cobb, of Greene.

33d Regiment—Arch'd D. McLeod, of Cumberland; John Guy, J. L. Henry and David Riccard, of Iredell.

35th Regiment—Neil Medlin and Serg't Rod. McRae, of Moore.

37th Regiment—Lt. W. C. Stewart and Corp'l A. J. Stewart, of Ashe; Manly Hatton and B. A. Brookshire, of Alexander, and Jas. C. Jones, of Alleghany.

John Ritchey of Catawba, of Capt. Brem's artillery.

A Soldier's Contribution.—The contributions which have passed through our hands for charitable objects during this war, have given us frequent occasion to observe that those are usually most liberal who are otherwise making most sacrifices for the common cause. A virtuous action seems to ennoble a man, and swell his soul, and prepare him for further acts of magnanimity and self-sacrifice; while the avaricious pursuit of gain, and the stifling of the promptings of patriotism, in such a time as this, dry up every generous sentiment, and convert what ought to be a high-spirited, gallant citizen, into a selfish, sordid, abject thing, uncared for and uncaring.

As illustrative of our remarks, we refer to a fact with which we have been struck, that the contributions for the relief of the Charleston sufferers came in greatly undue proportion from our army—from men who themselves had left home and business in the defence of the country.

We have been prompted to these reflections by another proof of their justice which lies before us. A corporal in one of the companies which the good old State of North Carolina has sent to the war, has forwarded to the Confederate Treasury, a portion of his scanty pay—Fifty Dollars!—to aid in meeting the expenses of the war. He is periling his person for his country—but that only stimulates him to do what else he can. We trust it may please Heaven to cover the head of this noble soldier and patriot, and let him long live to enjoy the peaceful independence of his native land.

We have another word to say. We point our legislators and public agents to that Corporal's contribution now mingled with the funds of the Confederacy, and tell them that its receipt is a pledge to the good citizen who sent it, that it shall be faithfully applied, and that what he pinches from his petty pay, shall not serve to increase another's superfluities. It is a call to them to continue the exercise of strict vigilance and economy in the public expenditures.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

Our Loss at Donelson.—The Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate of the 12th inst., says: One of our surgeons at Fort Donelson, who made his escape with others two weeks after the battle, states that the Surgeons had made their reports there, and that the Confederate loss was 140 killed and 425 wounded—total 565. This, we presume is exclusive of our wounded sent to Nashville before the surrender. The Federal loss was ascertained by them to have been four thousand in killed and wounded.

THE TORCH AND THE SWORD.

* * * * * It may frequently happen in the course of the present war that our people may have to determine, without much time for deliberation, whether they can best serve the cause of independence, by destroying their property or by leaving it at the mercy of the enemy. Where the destruction is required by military necessity, there can be no hesitation. The military authorities themselves, in such cases, should see that the destruction is effected, thoroughly and in good time. If military policy requires a bridge to be blown up, a railroad to be torn up, supplies to be wasted, a house, a village, or even a city to be burnt—let all these things be done with military promptness and efficacy. But there are other cases which do not come so directly within the province of military policy. We need not discuss here the policy of burning the cotton in the South, rather than let it fall into the hands of the enemy, for it is universally agreed by the people and the civil and military authorities to consign to the flames every bale of cotton which cannot otherwise be saved from the enemy's hands.

Contrary to the most obvious principles of civilized warfare, the enemy has manifested his purpose to plunder private property, and this purpose is especially directed towards the cotton which may be within his reach. His object in this is twofold. He wishes to make the South pay the expenses of the war out of its cotton and other products, and also wishes to make cotton play an important diplomatic part in the relations between the Federal Government and the commercial powers of Europe. He desires, in a word, at one stroke to replenish his treasury and bribe England and France to abstain from intervention, by the wholesale plunder of Southern cotton.

It admits of not the least doubt, then, that duty and interest, patriotism and policy, all concur in dictating the destruction of the cotton in the South which could by no other means be saved from the enemy. It is equally clear that tobacco, or any other Southern product, or any other species of property belonging to Southern citizens, exposed to capture by the enemy, and which he could use to his own advantage and to the detriment of the cause of independence, should be unhesitatingly destroyed.

But war has its economy as well as peace. There should be method in the patriotic sacrifice of our people. The work of destruction should be judicious, not wanton and indiscriminate. The same principle of public law that denounces as barbarous the wanton destruction of the private property of a people by an enemy, also condemns its wanton destruction by the people themselves. A man may seldom burn his own house without crime. A man may rarely destroy, without guilt, that which bountiful nature has provided for the good of the human race.

It may look very well in rhetoric to talk of meeting the enemy with a gun in one hand and a torch in the other. We are inclined to think it would be better in practice to meet the enemy first with an additional man and gun in place of the rhetorical torch. The appeal to the torch before metal is tried to the uttermost, looks too much like giving up the contest. It is rather the argument of despair than of hopeful courage.

With respect to the burning of our cities, let us not be misled by imaginary analogies. Let us not conclude that, because the burning of Moscow turned back the grand army of Napoleon in dismay and disaster, the burning of Charleston, Mobile or New Orleans, would strike the enemy with terror and drive him from the country, discomfited and hopeless. Nothing, perhaps, would cause more joy in the city of New York, than to hear that the Southern rival of that city was a heap of ashes. The enemy does not need our cities to shelter his soldiers from the deadly inclemency of a Russian winter. His armies are doing very well in tents, and they would continue to do without the houses of our cities for shelter. Nor would the destruction of our cities deprive him of resources of subsistence. Those cities themselves are dependent for subsistence upon exterior resources. We could starve the enemy's armies more easily, indeed, if they were massed in our cities than we could if they were encamped in the country and convenient to forage.

Let us consider, too, that if a city can be taken, it can also be retaken. But should we burn our cities, it would signify that we had no hope of retaking them. There is no reason whatever for so despairing a policy. The enemy can be driven from a city quite as soon as from any other place in the Confederacy.—*N. O. Delta.*

Confident of the Future.—Under date of the 25th of February, Gen. Price makes an official report of his late movements to Gov. Jackson, which report closes with these words: "Governor, we are confident of the future."

When Gen. Price wrote these hopeful words he was at the end of a long retreat, which he had been compelled to make before a vastly superior force of the enemy. He had first to fall back from St. Clair County to Springfield. At this point he waited for reinforcements, which failed to come to him, and he had again to retreat. From Springfield to Cassville, and from Cassville again to Cove Creek, in Arkansas, he had been driven before the enemy, as it would have been sheer folly to have opposed his feeble force to the overwhelming Federal army which was pursuing him. Yet, even in this extremity, the brave heroic spirit of the man is as indomitable as ever, and he is as "confident of the future" as when the enemy fled before his victorious columns at Oak Hills.

There must be this same confidence of the future with all of us, if we would bring this contest to a speedy and successful termination. The lack of confidence, it is true, is confined to but few—but those few are unconsciously doing much injury to the cause by their captious croakings and their gloomy anticipations.

New Orleans Crescent.

Capt. John Morgan Again.—A gentleman just arrived here from Nashville, says the Memphis Avalanche of the 14th, states that Capt. Morgan was sent out on a scout with a detachment of his squadron near Laverno, and had a skirmish with the enemy's pickets—killing seventeen, and taking about as many prisoners. Capt. Morgan was entering the turnpike from a lane, and was alone, when he suddenly came in contact with a cavalier, who said to Morgan, "Halt, and dismount!" The reply was "I am Capt. John Morgan, and do not obey Federal commands; draw your pistol, sir; we are upon an equality." The Federal replied: "We are not, sir"—at the same time making a quick motion with his hand to his side—when the valiant Captain fired, and "down went a Federal meeting house!" He fell dead—and turned out to be the veritable Capt. Wilson, of Gen. Buell's staff, who planted the Federal flag on the capitol at Nashville! Morgan is certainly the intrepid Marion of the war.

Position of England.—Mr. Bentinck, an influential member of Parliament, suggested, in debate, that if the blockade was not efficient, English neutrality was tantamount to intervention in favor of the North. There is no doubt of this. The South is cut off from Europe, and the Yankees have free access, and are privileged to buy all the implements of war they desire or are able. The effect of this is to make English neutrality equivalent to hostility to us. Lord John Russell affects, however, not to see it in this light; and will not see it, until we shall be able to do without his assistance.—*Rich'd Whig.*

PERFIDY OF THE NORTH.

Message from President Davis in Secret Session of Congress.

The Examiner of the 20th says:

We learn that yesterday a message from the President was sent into Congress, in secret session, recommending that all our prisoners who had been put on parole by the Yankee Government be released from the obligation of their parole, so as to bear arms in our struggle for independence.

The recommendation was urged as a retaliation for the infamous and reckless breach of good faith on the part of the Northern Government with regard to the exchange of prisoners, and was accompanied by the exposure of this perfidy in a lengthy correspondence conducted by the War Department. We have been enabled to extract the points of this interesting correspondence.

It appears from the correspondence that, at the time permission was asked by the Northern Government for Messrs. Fish and Ames to visit their prisoners within the jurisdiction of the South, our government, while denying this permission, sought to improve the opportunity by concerting a settled plan for the exchange of prisoners. For the execution of this purpose Messrs. Conrad and Seddon were deputed by our government as commissioners to meet those of the Northern Government under a flag of truce at Norfolk.

Subsequently a letter from Gen. Wool was addressed to Gen. Huger, informing him that he, Gen. Wool, had *full authority* to settle any terms for the exchange of prisoners, and asking an interview on the subject. Gen. Howell Cobb was then appointed by the government to mediate with Gen. Wool, and to settle a permanent plan for the exchange of prisoners during the war. The adjustment was considered to have been satisfactorily made.

It was agreed that the prisoners of war in the hands of each government should be exchanged, man for man, the officers being assimilated as to rank, &c.; that our privateersmen should be exchanged on the footing of prisoners of war; that any surplus remaining on either side, after these exchanges, should be released, and that hereafter, during the whole continuance of the war, prisoners taken on either side should be paroled.

In carrying out this agreement, our government has released some three hundred prisoners above those exchanged by the North, the balance in the competing numbers of prisoners in the hands of the two governments being so much in our favor. At the time, however, of sending North the hostages we had retained for our privateersmen, General Cobb had reason to suspect the good faith of the Northern Government, and telegraphed in time to intercept the release of a portion of these hostages (among them Colonel Corcoran,) who were *en route* from points further South than Richmond to go North under flag of truce at Norfolk. A number of these hostages, however, had already been discharged.

It now appears that, in contravention of the solemn agreement of the Northern Government, not one of our privateersmen have been released, and the Fort Donelson prisoners, instead of being paroled, have been taken into the interior, where they are still confined.

As a judgment upon this open and shameless perfidy of the North, it is proposed that our prisoners, who have been paroled by the Yankees, shall be released from their obligations. There is as little doubt of the honor of such a proposition as there is of its justness and meetness as a retaliatory measure for an act of flagrant perfidy.

HOW A CHRISTIAN SOLDIER CAN DIE.

The Central Presbyterian contains a biographical sketch of the Rev. Dabney Carr Harrison, Captain of company K, 58th Virginia regiment, who fell while gallantly leading his men in the terrible fight at Fort Donelson. We copy a portion:—

When the sun rose on that bloody Saturday, it saw him already in the thick of the battle. Through seven hours of mortal peril he wrestled with the foe. With dauntless heart he cheered on his men. They loved him as a father and eagerly followed wherever he led. Their testimony is that he never said "go on," but always "come on," while ever before them flashed his waving sword. At length they saw with fear and pain that his firm step faltered, that his erect form wavered and was sinking. They sprang forward and bore him from the field to die. "He had warred a good warfare, ever holding faith and a good conscience."

With reverence I have taken in my hand the hat he wore in the battle; with tears and a swelling heart have I gazed on it. It is pierced by four balls. Three whistled partly through and did him no harm. The fourth, partly spent, marred that beautiful brow. But these were as nothing. He calmly fought on. A more fatal aim sent a ball into his left breast, above his heart, quite through his body. His men did not know it. He still cheered them on. Another deadly aim drove a ball through his right lung; just where cannot be told. His face was to the foe and his step onward even when, from loss of blood and exhaustion he began to sink.

Yet he did not die till the next day. Like his brother, seven months before; like his sister seven days after; like the little one to whom we had given his name, he was to die on the Sabbath, with the calm of the eternal Sabbath filling his breast. He was carried to Nashville and tenderly nursed by faithful men.

Only two incidents of his dying hours have reached us. Calling for one of his manuscript books, he took a pencil, and, with a trembling hand, feebly wrote these words: "Feb. 16, 1862, Sunday—I die content and happy, trusting in the merits of my Saviour, Jesus, committing my wife and children to their Father and mine. Dabney Carr Harrison." Precious legacy of love and prayer! Precious testimony of faith and blessedness!

When he felt that death was just upon him, he gathered up his remaining strength for one more effort. Resting in the arms of one of his men, and speaking as if the company, for which he had toiled, and suffered, and prayed so much, was before him, he exclaimed, "Company K, you have no Captain now; but never give up; never surrender."

Thus was his last breath for his country; for the young Confederacy, whose liberty, honor, and righteousness were inexpressibly dear to him; for which he wept, and prayed, and made supplication in secret; for which he was content to "endure hardness as a good soldier," and then cheerfully to die.

These dying words beautifully connect themselves with those of his brother Peyton on the field of Manassas, and taken together, they have a special fitness to our country's present need.

When the Second Virginia regiment, fighting on our left at Manassas, was broken by a sudden and destructive flank fire of the enemy, and by the unfortunate command of its Colonel, Peyton and a few officers of like spirit, rallied a portion of the men and led them in a perilous, but splendid and victorious charge. In the midst of it, however, he fell, shot like his brother, in the breast. Two of his men bore him from the field. His face was radiant with heavenly peace. He spent a few moments in dictating messages of love, and in prayer for himself, his family, and his country. "What more can we do for you?" asked the affectionate young men who supported him. "Lay me down," was his answer, "I am ready to die; you can do nothing more for me; rally to the charge!"

NORTHERN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

The Richmond Examiner of the 21st announces the reception of "files of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore papers, bringing us dates down to the 19th. The news is both interesting and important. President Lincoln had sent into Congress a special message recommending emancipation and promising national aid to such States as would rid themselves of slavery. After a long and interesting debate in the lower branch of Congress the recommendation was passed by a vote of eighty-eight to thirty-one."

Brigadier General Curtis's official account of the three day's battle in Arkansas is given. He claims a complete victory, winding up his report of the fight:

"This final position of the enemy was in the arc of a circle. A charge of infantry, extending throughout the whole line, completely routed the whole rebel force, which retired in great confusion, but rather safely, through the deep, impassible defiles of cross-timber.

Our loss is heavy. The enemy's can never be ascertained, for their dead are scattered over a large field. Their wounded, too, may, many of them, be lost and perished. The force is scattered in all directions, but I think his main force has returned to Boston Mountain.

Gen. Siegel follows him towards Keithsville, while my cavalry is pursuing him towards the mountains, scouring the country, bringing in prisoners, and trying to find the rebel Major-Gen. Van Dorn, who had command of the entire force at this, the battle of Pea Ridge.

I have not, as yet, statements of the dead and wounded, so as to justify a report, but I will refer you to a dispatch which I will forward very soon.

Officers and soldiers have displayed such unusual gallantry that I hardly dare to make distinction.

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Missouri may proudly share the honor of victory which their gallant heroes won over the combined forces of Van Dorn, Price and McCulloch, at Pea Ridge, in the mountains of Arkansas."

Additional.—SPRINGFIELD, MO., March 10.—A messenger, who arrived this morning, reports that the battle lasted from Thursday morning till Saturday evening, and that our loss was about 450 killed and wounded.

The rebel loss was about 1000 killed and wounded, and 1000 taken prisoners.

The attack was made from the north and west, our army being completely surrounded. Genls. Van Dorn, Price, McCulloch and McIntosh were present, with about 25,000 men.

The attack from the rear was made by Gen. McCulloch, and was met by Gen. Siegel, who routed him completely. His corps scattered in wild confusion. We have also captured a large amount of stores, cannon, teams and ammunition.

The Falling back of our Army on the Potomac.—The whole North is in one blaze of joy at "the falling back of the rebel army from Manassas." The Tribune announces it, in flaming capitals, with the following shout of exultation: "Retreat of the Rebel Grand Army—The Gibraltar of the East Abandoned—Manassas in our Hands—The Stars and Stripes Wave over Bull Run—Evacuation of Occoquan—The Advance of our Army." The Herald is scarcely less exultant and displays the following in very large type: "Manassas Evacuated—The Retreat of the Rebels from Centreville, Occoquan, Fairfax Court House, Winchester and Manassas—The Rebel Strongholds Occupied by Union Troops—March of the Advance Corps of our Army—Abandonment by the Rebels of Forts, Guns, and Provisions—Slight Skirmishing En Route—The Rebels Reported to be Falling Back on the Rappahannock."

The Herald in its "situation" article says:

The great stronghold at Manassas has been wholly abandoned by the rebels, and is now occupied by the advance corps of the Union army. The rebels retreated on Saturday and our troops took possession of the abandoned fortifications on Monday night, when Col. Averill, with a large body of cavalry, bivouacked in the ruins of the dismantled works. Everything that could be destroyed was burned by the retreating rebels, who, according to rumor, have fallen back *en masse* upon Gordonsville, at the junction of the Orange and Alexandria with the Virginia Central Railroad.

It is believed that the only point at which they can, with any confidence, make a stand, is near the junction of the "Frederick and Potomac" with the Virgina Central Railroad, in which neighborhood the North and South Anna rivers unite and form the Pamunky river, about twenty miles north of Richmond. At this point the country is much broken, and admiraby fitted for defence.

The Herald says that the abandonment of Manassas is "equivalent to the abandonment of Virginia by the rebels without risking a great and decisive battle. They have no other place within the limits of the State where they can make the stand which they could have made at Manassas. We presume that the flying army has been reduced, by sickness, expiring enlistments and desertions, and by detachments drawn off to other quarters, to considerably less than one thousand men. We presume that the Federal army in pursuit will considerably exceed a hundred thousand men, and that its most serious impediments on its way to Richmond will be broken bridges and obstructed roads.

The evacuation of Manassas is virtually the end of the rebellion in Virginia and the restoration of that State to the Union. [!!!] With the close pursuit of the retreating rebel army which will doubtless follow, we may now reasonably count upon the final collapse of the vagrant Government of Jeff. Davis before the 1st of May, and the re-opening of the whole South and its great commercial staples to the markets of the world."

With the prospect of our subjugation before its eyes, the Philadelphia Press is discussing how the rebels are to be treated. This Black Republican oracle gives little comfort to the press, as we are well told in the event of their victory what we may expect of our Yankee task-masters in the following paragraph:

It is suggested that, as our armies advance into the South, all the rebel journals shall be immediately suppressed, and the types, machinery and paper used to publish Union newspapers. Nashville, Memphis, Richmond, Charleston, Mobile and Savannah will be fine fields for such enterprises as these. Our troops would liberally patronize all such papers.

Gen. McClellan to be Superseded.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune writes:

We have authority for saying that within twenty-four hours Gen. McClellan will cease to be in form, as he has for some time ceased to be in fact, the commander-in-chief of the Union forces. An order to be issued to-morrow will date a new era in the history of this war.

The New York papers mention the arrival of a very large number of sick and wounded from the Burnside expedition.

Apprehensions are expressed at the North that "the rebels who have left Manassas will be precipitated with an overwhelming force on Gen. Burnside."

The N. Y. Herald of the 12th announces its European edition ready for the steamer to sail that day. Among other attractive topics, it advertises the "Naval Engagement near Fortress Monroe. The Rebel Fleet *Disabled and Driven Back.*" This is a fair sample of the news the Yankees send out to Europe.

From Europe.—The Foreign news is to Feb. 28. The papers relative to the blockade of the Southern ports had been submitted to the British Parliament.

Earl Russell, in a letter to Lord Lyons, dated February 15th, says that the fact of ships having successfully run the blockade does not prevent the blockade from being effective; and he argues that a neutral State ought to exercise great caution with regard to a *de facto* blockade, and ought not to disregard it unless the power of the blockade should be abused.

The Herald's Paris correspondent writes on the 24th:—

In the present aspect of affairs there is no immediate danger of an European intervention. England and France will both hold off their hands as long as there is no more suffering caused in their dominions by the war in America than there is now; for the notion that either of them will go to war with America "for an idea," and that idea the foundation of the Southern slaveocracy, is, I take it, entirely out of the question.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.—*Cotton.*—The brokers' circular reports the sales of the week at 54,000 bales, the markets closing firm and unchanged. Speculators took 14,500 bales, and exporters 9,000 bales. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters, and the market closed firm. The authorized quotations are: *Fair* Uplands 15½d, *Middling* 12¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 452,500 bales, of which 171,000 are American.

To the Rescue, North Carolinians!—Is there no man in North Carolina who can rouse the large number of property holders in this State, who as yet have not gone into the war, to the imminent dangers which threaten them? Is there no man among us, not in the army, who could lead to victory a "forlorn hope?" No man capable of being put at the head of the 10 or 20,000 men in the State, not yet in the field, but who are able to furnish their own horses, arms and equipments, and who might be induced to get ready at once to make a *dash* at Burnside so soon as he attempts to move into the State? Where is the man? There are several in the State who have the genius and the sense and the courage to do it. Let them come forward to the rescue.

In a short period, we fear, Burnside will attempt to land from 40 to 50,000 men at some point in this State, to force his way into the interior to crush us as they hope to do Tennessee. Shall we sit still and allow it? Never, never. The Confederate government will do what it can to ward off the blow. Our State militia will rally to the rescue, but we fear the force which we can bring into the field at short notice is not enough. Besides, cavalry or mounted men will be much needed. Now, how many men in this State, in each county, who are good riders, able to furnish themselves with horses and arms—say double-barrel guns, rifles or single shot guns, or pistols and sabres, or a pike, also with camp equipage—are willing to join the "Legion of Honor," to get ready at once, to organize in each county, and to unite under some chosen, able leader, to *dash* at the enemy when he makes a start? We need this volunteer force, who will serve without pay, for a month or two at a time, to assist the regular forces and the militia to repel invasion at any point. There are no doubt 10 or 20,000 such men in the State. These, with the regular force of the government, would be sufficient to drive the enemy from our soil at any time. Rally, friends of the State. Begin to stir the matter, and organize in your several counties at once. Let the press stir this matter. It is vital, if not absolutely necessary, to prevent the overrunning of the State by the Yankee hordes.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Yankee Profession and Yankee Practice.—The Yankees, of course, when they enter our country make the loudest professions of kindness and liberality to the inhabitants. It is one of the means by which they hope to lull us while they rivet the chains upon our limbs. What they will do, when they shall have succeeded in completely subduing us, let the world judge from the following well authenticated occurrence.

When the Yankees entered North Carolina, their General issued a proclamation promising security and protection to all the inhabitants and their property. When they entered Pasquotank county, they went to the house of that distinguished patriot, Col. Jas. C. Johnston, rifled it, plundered his cellar of a large stock of wines, brandies, and other liquors, *and actually stole and carried off the portrait of his father, Governor Johnston, of Revolutionary memory!*

Men of the South! such is the treatment you may all expect at the hands of these marauding scoundrels. Plundered you must and will be, if you fall in their power. Let no man hope for any better fate. You have no hope but in resistance—resistance to the last—resistance to the death—and in that there is every hope. Let us all join our strength, and we shall become invincible. What motive can man have, that you have not? You fight for your wives, your children, your altars, your firesides, and all your earthly possessions. Who ever had more to fight for?

Richmond Dispatch.

Where's the St. Lawrence?—We have ascertained the fate of the Minnesota, and now feel some curiosity to know what has become of the St. Lawrence. The Petersburg Express has the authority of an officer who was on board the Virginia for stating that the St. Lawrence approached within three hundred yards of the iron-clad steamer and poured a broadside of 25 guns at her. The Yankee gunners, from undue excitement or some other cause, fired wildly, and not a shot hit the Virginia, but all passed over her. The Virginia responded with a broadside, which passed clear through the St. Lawrence, making four enormous holes. The Yankee frigate, not relishing such a perforation, endeavored to widen the distance between herself and her antagonist, but, being a sailer and the Virginia a steamer, the latter objected to parting company so soon, and, drawing a little closer, gave her another broadside, making four more holes through which several Tom Thumbs could have passed without touching. The St. Lawrence now struggled manfully to get away from her newly made acquaintance, but the latter continued to give her a touch of Southern shot so long as she remained in reach. An account in the New York Herald has informed us that it is the opinion of an experienced naval officer at Fortress Monroe that the Minnesota and St. Lawrence have been very badly damaged. When a Yankee officer says *very badly*, he means irreparable. If we have also placed her *hors du combat*, then, indeed, has the Virginia accomplished a great work. The St. Lawrence was comparatively new, of splendid build, and carried an armament second only to that of the unfortunate Cumberland.—*Richmond Whig.*

The steamer Nashville went to sea on last Monday evening, in defiance of two blockading steamers off Fort Macon. She passed between them, having been fired at some thirty times by the blockaders. The Nashville is now, no doubt, safe from the clutches of Burnside and the blockaders. We learn that it is said to have been the intention of Burnside to attempt to capture the Nashville on Tuesday last.—*Washington Journal, 21st.*

WAR NEWS.

Federals Landing on the Georgia Coast.—AUGUSTA, GEO., March 21.—The Savannah News learns that the Federals landed yesterday at Red Bluff, eight miles from Savannah—supposed about seven thousand. The Republican says that official information has been received that one thousand Federals landed at Bluffton early this morning. Passengers report that fifteen thousand had landed from the gun-boats, and were preparing to march to the railroad. There is great activity among the Confederate troops on the South Carolina and Georgia coast.

From the Potomac and Norfolk.—RICHMOND, March 21.—Matters in the Valley, so far as our information extends, remain in *statu quo*. The Federals still occupy the lower portion of it, whilst Gen. Jackson is where the Yankees may get a fight on their hands if they attempt to follow him.

From the army of the Potomac we have heard nothing. Gen. Johnston has adopted the wise precaution of permitting nothing to be known beyond his lines.

Private information from Norfolk assures us that the Ajax of the Roads will not be long idle, and that when she makes her second excursion it will fall with crushing effect upon the old hulks of the Federal navy. Since her gallant exploits of the 8th and 9th, the people of Norfolk breathe freer, and less danger is apprehended of a visit from Burnside.—*Dispatch.*

Military Operations.—RICHMOND, March 21.—Though we have no news of battles, the military news of yesterday was important and interesting. The Virginia is still at Norfolk, and the Yankees are said to be sinking hulks about Newport News to prevent her free movements in those waters. We have a very large force, a real army, at Fredericksburg, and in advance of the city, in Stafford county. Another army, under Gen. Longstreet, passed through Culpepper Court House on Saturday last. It is said to have presented a splendid appearance. It consisted of several brigades. Gen. Jackson, at the head of the left wing of the army of the Potomac, is at Mount Jackson, fifty miles this side of Winchester, his force is in admirable condition. The whole of Virginia north of James river is teeming with soldiers. The volunteering surpasses all expectation or previous belief. The soldiers and officers returning to their regiments fill all the roads. The whole army is burning for a fight with the enemy, and some of the most serious work ever done in warfare is soon to be witnessed.

Examiner.

Wilmington to be Defended.—We are authorized by the Committee of Safety to say that they have assurances from the State and Confederate authorities, that they have no idea of abandoning the town of Wilmington to the enemy, but on the contrary, they are concentrating all the means and force available in order to render our defence successful, and the Committee appeal to every one having the spirit of a man, who is able to shoulder a gun to come to the rescue, and the enemy will be repulsed, and this section of our State will be safe from invasion.

We feel at liberty to add to the above authorized statement the assurance of our conviction that such is indeed the determination of the authorities, and to say also that some positive steps indicative of this determination have already been taken. The stake at issue is an important one to the whole Confederacy—to this section its importance is vital, as indeed it is to the State. Let the enemy be repulsed at Wilmington and he is repulsed from the whole Cape Fear country, and the homes and firesides in whole tiers of counties are safe. Let him in and the state of things is changed, and such a change! By a concentrated effort the people of a large section of the State can defend their homes and firesides more effectually, and more surely ward off the horrors of war from their own doors by meeting the enemy here at the threshold, than by waiting to be subjugated in detail.

In fine—we have assurances that the town is to be defended in good earnest, and that "the country expects every man to do his duty."

Wil. Journal, 21st.

Pensacola not Evacuated—Mobile to be Defended.—We clip the following paragraphs from the Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate of March 13th:

Pensacola has not been evacuated; but troops enough are left there to man the batteries, which can resist Fort Pickens and the fleet. Mobile is not to be abandoned, as reported. Its means of defence are considered ample, and were arranged by Gen. Bragg, who knows what he is about. See Governor Shorter's proclamation ordering out a portion of the militia for the defence of Mobile.

Gen. A. S. Johnston and staff were in our city for three days last week, and left on Saturday for Decatur. He was the guest of John J. Fackner, Esq., during his stay and was called on by many, but his official duties gave him little leisure for the pleasure of social intercourse. From interviews with him by gentlemen desiring position or particular service, we learn that there is but one office in the army vacant—which is that of *High Private!* Applicants will please remember and govern themselves accordingly.

Harnett.—An old friend writes to us that Harnett is doing well. She now has 440 volunteers in the field, leaving only 216 behind liable to do military duty. Col. Murchison's fine Cavalry Company is still in camp at Summerville.

Raleigh Standard.

The Yazoo Banner states that Mr. John McFarland, of the firm of McFarland & Barksdale, New Orleans, has presented a splendid brass battery, consisting of six pieces, costing $40,000, to encourage the raising of an artillery company in that county.

Arrests.—A delegate from one of the Valley counties informs us that a few days since the pickets of Gen. Jackson arrested some 15 or 20 Dunkards of the county of Rockingham, who were endeavoring to make their escape through his line *en route* to Ohio. The members of this sect in Rockingham have for some time been suspected of disloyal proclivities, and it was this suspicion that led to the arrest of the parties in question. They had with them eighteen fine horses, and on their persons about $6,000 in gold and silver.

Rich'd Dispatch.

Saltpetre.—We learn that Dr. George Dowden is in Southwestern Virginia, engaged in stimulating and encouraging the manufacture of saltpetre, with great success. He reports that a large amount can be obtained in that region, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the Government will afford every protection and facility for its manufacture in supplies sufficient to meet the demands and exigencies of the war. A resolution looking to this object was yesterday adopted by the House of Representatives.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

E. MURRAY. D. B. MURCHISON. W. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants.

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1862.

"STARR'S LIGHT BATTERY."—This company goes to Wilmington to-day, leaving in the steamer Hurt at 12 o'clock. The company is a picked one, numbering in its ranks many of the best young men of this place who served through the Peninsular campaign in the two Fayetteville companies of the Bethel regiment. Col. Starr and his officers are first-rate men, all of the same regiment. The officers and the men are worthy of each other, and wherever they go will do good service.

MUSTER ROLL OF "STARR'S LIGHT BATTERY."

Joseph B Starr, Capt; Thos C Fuller, 1st Lieut; John Witmore, 1st Lieut, Jun; Benj Rush, 2d Lieut.

Privates—C R Arey, S S Arey, Geo B Atkins, S A Barnes, Geo C Beasley, Chas J Boone, J A Brown, Norman M Campbell, T J Campbell, Jno W Carroll, Jas M Clark, Hardy Collins, William Collins, Robert Cclyer, Daniel A Culbreth, John H Dobbin, Geo Elliot, John M Erambert, Jas Evans, William S Evans, David Evans, H B Ferguson, Robt Furmidge, Martin Gaffiny, Geo W Gee, John Gillis, D W Gillis, Wilbur G Hall, Joshua G Hardison, Louis Jernigan, Isaac Jessup, Dan'l D Jones, A Jones, James M King, Duncan B Lindsay, A D Lineberry, Daniel Lockaman, Hugh McColl, D J McLauchlin, A E McLean, James D McLean, A A McNeill, W J McDonald, John McRae, J H McPherson, John Moore, Owen C Moore, Dugald B Murphy, John Murphy, J H Myrover, A H Nance, Alex Ochiltree, Benj F Pearce, J H Pearce, John W Phillips, Geo D Ray, Frank N Roberts, R H Sandford, Bond E Sedberry, Geo Sloan, Jas M Sikes, Enoch P Sikes, James B Smith, Wm B Stanton, R W Stedman, Jas H Taylor, Bennet A Upchurch, Theo R Wardell, John G Whitlock, William C Wilkes, William Williams.

The non-commissioned officers are yet to be appointed

MURCHISON'S CAVALRY.—This company, numbering 111 men from Cumberland, Harnett and Chatham, was organized on Thursday last by the election of the following officers:—

Alex. Murchison, Captain.
T. J. Brooks, 1st Lieutenant.
John K Ray, 2d "
G. W. Buhmann, 3d "

Lieuts. Brooks and Buhmann were in the Bethel Regiment, the former in the Lafayette and the latter in the Independent Company of this place. And a number of the others served with the same companies in their Peninsular campaign last year.

The company, it is expected, will leave for Goldsborough on Tuesday.

THE NEWBERN DISASTER.—We are yet without any official report, and glean but few items to add to those in Thursday's Observer.

We are permitted to make the following interesting extracts from a letter from a young officer to his Father in this place:—

"KINSTON, March 19, 1862.

"Our company you know was not in the engagement on the other side of the river, but I can give you a pretty general outline. The battle commenced about daylight in the morning, the enemy advancing a column of 8,000 against our breastworks, with a battery of Light Artillery on their right. They charged the works repeatedly but were repulsed with heavy loss, until, having the right flank of Avery's regiment, they appeared on a knoll and commenced a galling fire on the rear of the militia and the 35th. By some misunderstanding both these regiments were ordered to retreat. The fire of the enemy at that time was so severe that they could not be brought off in order, and the rout soon became general except as to Avery's and Vance's regiments, which held on bravely for nearly an hour after the rest had retreated, and were badly cut up. The two companies of Artillery, Brem's and Latham's, fought desperately; they had nearly all their horses killed, and so were not able to bring off their pieces. Lieut. Williams of Brem's Battery was not in the engagement, and succeeded in bringing off his section of the Battery.

"Our flag of truce has returned and reports Col. Avery a prisoner, Maj. Carmichael killed, and 350 of our men—[killed, wounded and prisoners we suppose the writer meant to say]—the enemy's loss 1500.

"It was impossible to hold the place against the odds.

"Gen. Branch ordered our company to fire the town. Brother E—— and I fired all the naval stores on the wharves—the gun boats not more than half a mile distant shelling us all the time. We became separated just before the enemy landed in town, and after I got 5 or 6 miles up the road in the retreat I heard he had been shot in the leg and had lost his horse. I went back to Newbern, and not seeing him or any of the yankees, thought I would ride in and see what was going on. I went through the town, meeting no one except a few negroes. When I got to the river I found them landing in the Fair grounds, not more than a quarter of a mile from me. I hitched my horse and went down to the water and fired two shots from a Maynard rifle into one of their boats, when they commenced shelling me; after the second shell I left, and in coming out by the Depot saw the stars and stripes floating over the Fair Grounds and about 200 yankees coming down the railroad. I turned down the street and put spurs, passed several officers on the street, but didn't stop to say good morning. Turning to the right at the first corner, I made for the woods which I reached safely, and then crossed over to the Kinston road and got here about 1 o'clock that night, almost broken down and my horse decidedly worsted: we are both well however now, and ready for another tramp. I lost all my clothes, boots, trunk and everything. I have had on the same clothes for over a week, and begin to want a change very much."

We have also seen a letter from one of Capt. Martin's company, (the Moore County Independents, Col. Vance's 26th reg't,) who says that his Captain was killed by a ball in the head. Brock Tysor had his thigh broken and was left on the field. Two others of the Company are missing, one of them supposed to be drowned while crossing the river in the retreat—[names not given.] "We lost every thing we had, tents, knapsacks, &c. Our company was the last to leave the field, and came very near being taken prisoners. The enemy pursued them so closely that they were obliged to throw away their guns. Every one speaks of the bravery of the 7th, 26th and 33d regiments, and of the coolness and courage of their Colonels, Campbell, Vance and Avery. Our Major, Carmichael, as brave and noble hearted a man as ever drew the breath of life, was killed by a ball in the head."

A gentleman of Moore county who visited Kinston writes that in Capt. Kelly's company from Moore, Wm. Monroe was wounded and left on the field, three others wounded are now in Goldsborough, and two are missing—[names not mentioned.] "The poor boys had a hard time getting to Kinston, traveling through mire and water waist deep, lost all their clothes but what they had on their backs. We will get up a box of clothing, blankets, &c., to send next Wednesday. Our loss is small compared with that of the yankees, which they admit to be 1500—about one for every man we had actually engaged in the fight. If we had had 10,000 men the yankees would have been whipped."

Another letter from Kinston, March 21st, says: "A man who came from Newbern yesterday says that the yankees were bringing in their wounded for three days after the battle. Some say that their loss must be near 2000. They admit a loss of 448. Newbern was only partially burned; our men fired the town in three places, but the yankees extinguished the flames before they had burnt much. Our pickets have brought in several yankee prisoners since the battle, some two or three every day. Yesterday the pickets 25 miles below here brought four of the vandals and a traitor named Dibble, who formerly lived here, but who, some six months ago, ran away and went to New York, and just after the battle made his appearance and was captured. He is supposed to have aided in piloting Burnside's fleet up the Neuse river. Papers found in his trunk show that he has been dealing with the enemy in the cotton business. It will go very hard with him; I hope, if proven guilty, he may be made an example of. Tysor, Whitlock and Pay, of the Moore County Independents, have not been heard of since the battle. Tysor's father is here. The yankees got everything I had except what was on my back. I wish you to have me some clothes made. We are sleeping on the floor of the Court House, without anything to cover with; and it is the worst chance in the world to get anything to eat."

The Salem and Winston papers state that of Capt. Stowe's Forsyth Company, 33d Regiment, the following were killed:

Wesley Anderson, Washington Griffin, Ed. Mickey, Ed. Kiger, and J. H. Harris. The wounded were Peter Leinbach, Sergeant White, Constantine Mickey, and Lewis Leinbach. 18 were missing, being probably captured. Among the missing are Lieuts. Houser and Anderson. The Surgeon, Dr. Baker, is among the prisoners.

DESTITUTION OF OUR SOLDIERS AT KINSTON.—The Standard publishes the following letter from Col. Vance:

HEADQUARTERS 26TH REGIMENT,
Kinston, March 17, 1862.

Editor Standard—Sir: Will you please announce to the good people of the State, that my regiment is here in a most destitute condition. Any persons that will send a coarse cotton shirt, drawers, or socks, will be doing us a great kindness, as it will be weeks before the State can supply us. Very respectfully,

Z. B. VANCE, Col. Com.

The condition of Col. Vance's regiment is evidently the condition of three or four thousand men who retreated from Newbern. All fared alike, officers and men, in carrying off only what they had on their backs. Let our people stir themselves in sending instantly something, anything, everything, to their relief. We think that possibly this has been done to a small extent in individual cases, but it should be done promptly on a large scale. Our soldiers must not be allowed to suffer a day longer than can possibly be helped.

We suppose that the State authorities have no right to send such supplies as would meet an emergency of the kind, else it would doubtless have been done at once. But the people can do it. And after all it would be at the people's expense if the State did it. Whatever is done should be promptly done.

P. S. On Saturday afternoon, R. W. Hardie Esq. and Maj. P. F. Alderman generously went to work and in an hour or two collected as follows for Capt. Wooten's Company:—

Ladies' Association 50 shirts, E J Hale & Sons 50 prs socks; J C Poe 3 do; D A Ray 1 do and $4; Pemberton & Sloan 1 pr pants; Jas Kyle 12 shirts; W H Carver 1 coat; Jacob Brandt 2 prs socks; Geo Newell 2 do and 50 cts; J W Powers 1 shirt; N A Stedman 1 do; W C Troy 16 prs socks; T S Lutterloh 6 do; S A Phillips 11 lbs tobacco; J O Boon & Co 1 pr socks and 2 plugs tobacco; R A Andrews 2 pr socks and $1; J W Lett 3 pr pants; Wm Warden 40 yards carpeting for blankets.

In cash, the following:—$5 each: C B Mallett, John W Powell, John D Starr, George Brandt, J H Hall, John Shaw. $4: John A Pemberton. $3 each: Overbaugh & Landa, Wright Huske, Arch'd McLean. $2 each: S T Hawley, W Whitehead, J T Houston, A N McDonald, Jas Martine. $1 each: W Prior, Rev. J M Sherwood, W G Matthews, W A Rose, Alex McPherson Jr, William Cade, F J Hahr, S J Hinsdale, Jas G Cook, J Q McPherson, D G McRae, John McRae, Calvin Davis, M A Baker, J C Stedman, T L Wallis, C A McMillan, D J Underwood, Rev. John Buie, Joshua Carmon, Randal McDaniel, John McDaniel, P Taylor, Wm Newbeury, J J Gilchrist. 50 cts. each: E S Hobbs, —— Carver, I Hollingsworth, J N Smith. "Cash" (11 persons) $18 20. Total, 64 shirts, 98 prs socks, 40 yds carpeting, 3 prs pants, 1 coat, some tobacco, and $98 70 in cash.

☞ A messenger will leave this place to-morrow morning, and will take charge of any packages for Capt. Wooten's or Capt Strange's companies. Packages can be left at the Court House or handed to R W Hardie or P F Alderman.

THE YANKEES JUBILANT!—It will be seen that the yankees are beside themselves with joy at the falling back of our forces from Manassas. They think this amounts to an abandonment of Virginia and the crushing of the "rebellion." Never were people more mistaken! They will be apt to discover before long that there is truth in the Scripture that "pride goeth before destruction." Any one who will look at a map and see how irregular and unconnected a line of defences our army was holding—Winchester, Leesburg, Manassas, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Norfolk, the Peninsula, &c—will not wonder that the government has chosen to concentrate its forces. Instead of rejoicing over this movement, the yankees would have done better to weep. We suspect that the yankee Generals in the field do not sympathize with the paper generals in New York, such as Greely and Bennett, who raise shouts over it. The former doubtless suspect the purpose of the movement, for they have been exceedingly cautious not to pursue the retired rebel armies. But how unseemly these rejoicings in another view. Here has been the whole power of the United States arrayed in front of Manassas for eight months past, since the battle of 21st July, unable to strike one effective blow against an army which they now consider so weak as to be obliged to give up its positions! They should feel humiliated that their Generals have not been able to take from us what we now relinquish voluntarily.

A STRANGE PROPOSITION.—We notice with surprise the statement in the Richmond Examiner, that President Davis has sent a message to Congress proposing to release all our men who have been captured by the enemy and discharged on parole, from the obligations of that parole, in consequence of the perfidy of the yankee government in failing to carry into effect an arrangement in regard to the exchange of prisoners, made between the two governments by the Hon. Howell Cobb and Gen. Wool. We trust that Congress will not sanction this recommendation of the President. It would be to meet one wrong by the perpetration of a far greater, which has but a remote connection with it. If the yankees refuse to exchange, we must hold on to what prisoners we capture from them. If they hang our privateersmen, or, any other prisoners, we must hang theirs, Corcoran or others. But because they refuse to exchange, let us not attempt to set aside the oath which our brave men have voluntarily taken, not to bear arms against the enemy till regularly exchanged. If they do so, and are again captured, they are undoubtedly liable to suffer death from the enemy, a penalty which no one can doubt that in their present infuriated temper they would inflict. And then would follow on both sides an indiscriminate slaughter of all prisoners.

The proposition of the President amazes us, and with all our disposition to sustain him and his administration, we cannot for a moment entertain it with favor.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.—The Petersburg Express is not pleased with our remarks in defence of North Carolina soldiers, and considers them "ill-timed and ill-tempered." The Express gives a wrong direction to its reproof. We have said nothing about Virginia or Virginia soldiers except in defence of North Carolina against Virginia assaults. If the Express does not like our sayings it has a remedy, and a sure one—let it put down that wretched spirit among its Virginia neighbors which so decidedly manifested itself after the Roanoke Island disaster. This is a good time for the Express to begin the work of reform. For we learn that Virginians are now heartily ashamed of the stories which they circulated all over the Confederacy on the authority of their soldiers who escaped from Roanoke Island too soon to know the truth.

CLAIM EVERYTHING.—Our Virginia neighbors, as our readers know, are not backward in pressing their claims to praise. But a paragraph in the Richmond Dispatch of the 19th inst. is a little ahead of anything we have seen. It publishes a letter from Samuel Nichols, 3d Corporal, Co. A, 1st *North Carolina* Artillery, enclosing $50 to the Confederate Treasury, (to aid in carrying on the war) "as an evidence of the determination of *the people of Virginia* not to permit the war to wane for want of funds!" That will do. "Old Virginia never tires."

PAY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—Would not the Richmond papers which abuse members of Congress for fixing their pay at $3000 a year, do well to open their batteries upon the hotel keepers of that place who make the said members pay $100 a month for board? The board of a member and his wife and one child would just consume the entire $3000, leaving nothing for clothing or anything else.

THE MAILS—NO NEWS.—We have received no mails here from points beyond Raleigh and Warsaw since Saturday morning. The railroads are just at present full of other business. There is no news to report, however, we learn from passengers who left Richmond yesterday and Warsaw last night.

It is reported that Gov. Bragg, who has been left out of President Davis's Cabinet, will be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate on Wednesday and Thursday there was nothing of interest accomplished in open session. On the last day, on motion of Mr. Davis of N. C., the Secretary of War was requested to furnish an official report of the affair at Roanoke Island.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday and Thursday, the only items of interest were the passage of bills to encourage the manufacture of saltpetre and small arms, and the organization of a corps for working nitre caves and establishing nitre beds.

MILITARY CHANGES.—Gen. French, a regular army officer, who served in Ringgold's Battery in the Mexican war, and has the reputation of being the best artillery officer in the Confederate service, has been assigned to the command at Wilmington, including this place. See advertisement.

Gen. Anderson has been placed in command at Goldsborough, instead of Gen. Gatlin, removed.

It is said also that Gen. Ransom has been ordered to Kinston.

Lt. P. L. Burwell, of C. S. Infantry, has been appointed Provost Marshal in Goldsboro, and no citizen or soldier is allowed to pass on the Atlantic and N. C. Rail Road, without a pass from him.

VOLUNTEERING.—The Spirit of the Age of Saturday says that *ninety* companies have been tendered to Gov. Clark, and the number is increasing daily.

Capt. Charles B. Cook of this town, and others who served with him in the Bethel regiment, have a company under way, which they expect to be ready to tender in a few days. See advertisement.

Mr. Jarvis B. Lutterloh, also of the Bethel regiment, is raising still another company.

AN INCIDENT.—The Salem Press says, that at the recent draft in Forsyth county, "a man of feeble health, with a large family dependent upon his labor for a support, was drafted, when a youth stepped forward and nobly volunteered to take his place. Let the example of this youth be published to the world as worthy of imitation."

We learn that Major Wm. Huske has been appointed Cashier of the Branch of the Bank of North Carolina in this place, vice H. C. Lucas, Esq., dec'd, and that Mr. Wm. Taylor takes the place of Maj. Huske as Teller, and Mr. W. L. Rose that of Mr. Taylor as Clerk.

BIBLE CONVENTION.—The Confederate States Bible Convention met in Augusta, Geo., on Wednesday last, present from South Carolina 16 Delegates, Georgia 29, Virginia 1, North Carolina 3, Tennessee 1, Alabama 2, Florida 1. Daniel Ravenel Esq. of Charleston was appointed President, and Rev. W. C. Johnson and A. F. Dickson Secretaries. A committee was appointed to select a place for locating a publishing house.

CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS.—Thirty-six members of Co. E, 28th Reg't N. C. Volunteers have subscribed $71 50 towards the support of the Churches which they usually attended at home, whose resources are of course crippled by the absence in the Army of so many of their members.

THE CREATURES WE HAVE TO FIGHT.—Gen. Evans sends to the Charleston Courier the following letter of instructions found on a prisoner captured by his forces a few days ago:—

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. RESIDENT AGENT,
Hilton Head, S. C., February 8, 1862.

Mr. Benj. Willis, Port Royal—SIR—You will proceed to North Edisto Island with Colonel Noble, and assist Mr. Gideon Reynolds and Mr. Braiton in collecting Cotton and other Property on that Island, and performing such other service as they may require.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
WM. H. REYNOLDS,
Lieut. Col. 1st Reg. R. I. Artillery, U. S. Resident Agent.

The fellow appears to have been dispatched on a general picking and stealing expedition.

THE RESULT OF THE WAR.—We do not know what opinion the N. Y. Journal of Commerce may now entertain as to the result of the war between the North and South, but about eighteen months ago it published the following sensible verses on to the subject:

SECESSION CONSUMMATED.

Yankee Doodle took a saw,
With patriot devotion,
To trim the Tree of Liberty,
According to his notion.

Yankee Doodle on a limb,
Like another noodle,
Cut *between* the *tree* and *him*,
And down came Yankee Doodle.

Yankee Doodle broke his neck,
Every bone about him,
And then the Tree of Liberty
Did very well without him!

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At camp Pickens, Va., on the 4th of March, Marvel Parker, private in Co. H, 4th Reg't N. C. S. T.

At Camp Raleigh, on Roanoke Island, on the 10th of February, of typhoid fever, John B. Clark, of Fayetteville, aged 19 years, a member of Capt. Murchison's Company, 8th Regiment, N. C. State Troops.

At the General Hospital in Wilmington, on the 19th inst., of typhoid fever, Mr. William H Henry, aged 35 years, a member of the Moore's Creek Rifle Guards, (Co. E,) 18th Reg't N. C. Troops.

In Poncahontas county, Va., William Alexander Copeland, a member of the "Burke Tigers," of the 6th Regiment N. C. Volunteers.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Co. H, 38TH REG'T N. C. TROOPS,
WELDON, March 17, 1862.

A meeting of the Uwharie Boys was called in order to draft resolutions in memory of W. L. HILL, S. M. BINGHAM, JOHN CLODFELTER and C. L. HATCHER, deceased. A. S. Hardister was called to the Chair. After explaining the object of the meeting in a brief manner, the Chairman appointed Dr. G. W. Murdoch and J. L. Andrews to draft suitable resolutions. A request was made that the Chairman should assist. D. G. McMasters was appointed to act as Secretary. The following resolutions were submitted:

WHEREAS: It hath pleased the All-wise Providence in his infinite wisdom to take from our ranks the above-named soldiers by the ravages of disease.

Therefore be it Resolved, that in their death our company has lost four of its worthy, upright and honorable members, the army four of its most noble and brave soldiers.

Resolved, Secondly, That while deeply deploring the loss of our brothers in arms, we are much humiliated, and mourn the loss of the bereaved and afflicted families whose sons sickened and died while in the service of their country.

Resolved, Thirdly, That a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved families, and also to the Greensboro' Patriot and Fayetteville Observer, with a request for publication.

Dr. G. W. MURDOCH,
J. L. ANDREWS,
A. S. HARDISTER, } Com.
D. G. MCMASTERS, Sec'y.

Plant Corn.—The importance of planting largely of provisions the present year cannot be too frequently placed before the farmers and planters of the South. A full crop of Cotton is the certain downfall of the South; a bountiful supply of provisions is to secure her safety and independence.

Let the Southern planters decide which of the two to choose. Plant Corn and be freemen, or plant Cotton and be subjugated! That is the naked question.

Charleston Courier.

The planters in Florida are hauling their Cotton into the open fields, away from their houses, to burn it. If the Yankees come, they will find no Cotton in Florida.

Outrages in Kentucky.—The heart sickens at the recital of the wrongs which the Yankee usurpers are inflicting upon the loyal citizens of the South. One of the grossest outrages was recently perpetrated upon an influential and prominent citizen of Wayne county, Ky. From a letter received yesterday by Hon. Mr. Chisman, of that State, we are permitted to make the following extract:

"The Yankees the other day gave James Belcher twenty-eight lashes for going into their camp after his runaway negro."

Mr. C. informs us that Mr. Belcher was formerly a member of the State Legislature, and that probably he stands as high as any man in the county of Wayne.

From Norfolk.—NORFOLK, March 21.—The Minnesota is at anchor East of the Rip Raps, disabled but not sunk. The St. Lawrence at anchor near it.

Four transport steamers full of troops are ready in the roads, supposed to be destined to reinforce Burnside.

Three large Federal frigates are at Fortress Monroe.

A number of vessels, detained by the Northern storm, went to sea yesterday.

Nineteen large transport steamers and sailing ships came in the Roads yesterday, and the most of them left this morning, supposed loaded with troops.

The old Brandywine, on which the Union gun [482 pounder] had been placed, was not seen from shore on yesterday.

Several Federal ships went up to Newport News, supposed loaded with troops, and then departed.

The Federals Bombarding Island No. 10—The Battle in Arkansas.—MEMPHIS, March 20.—At Island No. 10 the enemy commenced to shell our works on Saturday, 15th inst., at long distance, which was renewed on Sunday. On Monday they brought down eight gun-boats and six mortar boats and commenced again. Three of their gun-boats, lashed together, made a desperate attack on Capt. Bucker's battery. Lieut. Clarke, of Capt. R's battery, was killed, but no others. This battery sustained considerable injury during four days bombardment. One of the enemy's gun-boats was disabled on Monday, and towed back. Other boats were struck, but the extent of damage done is not known.

Our troops conducted themselves with great spirit and resolution. The river is falling slowly at the Island.

A special dispatch to the city papers says that Sergeant Kettle, of McCulloch's brigade, having escaped from the Yankees, reached Fort Smith, Ark., on the 19th inst. He reports that the enemy's loss in killed amounted to 2000, and that they took 396 prisoners, many of whom are citizens. The Yankees were preparing for another attack. Gen. Siegel was wounded slightly in the arm.

Two Texas regiments, who were sent to bury our dead under a flag of truce, were fired upon by the enemy.

3000 Yankees are en route to reinforce Gen. Curtis.

FROM MEMPHIS.—*Memphis, March* 21.—A steamer from up the river brings intelligence that the yankees are moving slowly down the west bank of the river.

Information was received here this morning from Corinth, Miss., that the yankees were retreating to Tennessee river.

From Savannah.—AUGUSTA, March 21.—A private dispatch, just received from Savannah, says that our troops are returning from South Carolina, the enemy having left Bluffton.

Nine yankee prisoners captured near Newbern, passed through this City on Friday afternoon en route for Salisbury. We understand that the two Dibbles, who piloted or aided the enemy on their approach to Newbern, have been captured by our pickets—one was sent along with the yankee prisoners to Salisbury—the other is in prison at Kinston, where it is said he is undergoing trial by court-martial. Of course traitor's hemp will choke him to death.

Brig. Gen. Colson's brigade have left their old quarters near Smithfield, Va. It is said to have gone to Kinston. It consists of the 18th and 14th Reg'ts N. C. Vols., Major Ramseur's Artillery Company, and Pryor's (Va.) Regiment. It is also said that Cols. Clingman's and Radliffe's Regiments have been ordered there also, from South Carolina.

Our Troops have fallen back some six miles this side of Kinston, where they will make a stand. There is a force of some 12,000 at that point and Goldsboro'.

Gen. Pillow passed through this City on Saturday morning en route for Richmond.

Raleigh Spirit of the Age, 22d.

News from the Coast.—Information was said to have been received here last evening that the enemy had landed in force at Buckingham Point, on the mainland, six miles from Bluffton. Our troops there are under the command of General Drayton. An engagement was expected, and reinforcements have been ordered to that quarter. We have great confidence in our ability to repulse the enemy, should he make the advance in that direction, as a large force can be congregated there in a very short time.—*Chas. Courier, 21st.*

From Florida.—Persons direct from Florida report that the enemy was about evacuating Jacksonville, their visit to that place having proved fruitless. Three gunboats had ascended the St. John's as far as Orange Mills, where one got aground, and at last accounts the other two were employed in efforts to relieve her. They will hardly attempt to progress farther. St. Augustine was occupied by the Federals some days ago.

We cannot hear that the enemy have met with any considerable amount of plunder in the course of their expedition, except "contrabands," whom they steal wherever they find them.—*Savannah Republican, 20th.*

Somebody Hurt.—Early on Tuesday morning while the pickets on duty at Mackey's Point, some three miles below the city, were keeping a strict look out, they discovered the approach of a Federal launch, containing a number of troops. Our pickets opened a fire on them, and from the close proximity, and the cry of distress which followed, it is evident that a Yankee was hurt. The Federal boat retired in double quick, and no more was seen of it.—*Savannah News.*

Gen. McIntosh, who was killed at the late battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, is generally supposed to be Chilie McIntosh, a half-breed Creek Indian. This is a mistake. He was a son of Col. James M. McIntosh of Georgia, U. S. Army, who fell in the Mexican war.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 17th inst., by Augustus Jackson, Esq., Mr. STEPHEN W. HALL to Miss MARY M. JACKSON, all of this county.

DIED,

In Drew county, Ark., on the 14th ult., JULIUS P. HUSSEY, son of John and Nancey Hussey, formerly of Davidson county, N. C., aged about 19 years.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
District of the Cape Fear.
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 13.

THE undersigned, by virtue of Special Order No 60, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, dated March 15th, 1862, hereby assumes command of the District of the Cape Fear, embracing the Counties of New Hanover, Onslow, Brunswick, Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen, Columbus and Sampson.

S. G. FRENCH, Brig. Gen. Com'dg.
March 22. 1t

25 Volunteers Wanted.

THE undersigned wish to enlist for their Company of Infantry 25 more good, reliable men, to each of whom the usual bounty ($100) will be paid, of which $25 in cash will be paid immediately on swearing in.

The usual pay, allowances, &c., and excellent arms, will be furnished.

Apply immediately to either of the undersigned, or, in their absence, to Col. John H. Cook, or 1st Sergeant William W. McKenzie.

C. B. COOK.
W. H. LUTTERLOH.
B. F. PEARCE.
E. J. HALE, Jr.

March 24.

ATTENTION!

ALL persons enlisted in my company are hereby notified to appear at FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., on Monday the 7th day of April, to go in camp at Raleigh. Bring blankets and one suit of clothes extra.

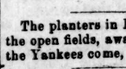
By order of the Governor.

J. R. McDONALD,
Captain N. C. State Troops.
March 21. 10-tf

Recruits Wanted.

ANY number of Recruits will be received for Company G, Highland Boys, 24th Reg't N. C. Troops. Persons desirous of enlisting will find it to their advantage to call on or address me at Floral College, N. C., or D. P. McEachern at Randalsville, N. C.

H. PURCELL, Lieut. Co. G.,
Recruiting Officer.
March 22. 1t



All Members of Moore

County Rifles, Co H, 30th Reg't N. C. T., are ordered to report to their Company *immediately*.

By order Col. PARKER.

WM. M. SWANN, Capt.
March 18, 1862. 9-2t

LUMBER.

I AM now sawing from 5,000 to 8,000 feet of Lumber per day at my Steam Mill in Fayetteville, and have a large supply of Seasoned Timber constantly. Will be glad to receive orders, and will give them my personal attention.

B. F. MOORE.
March 1. 9-tf

From the Charleston Courier.

THE CASTOR OIL BEAN—PALMA CHRISTI.

Editors Courier:—The following information is the result of personal observation and reading.

The Castor Oil plant is a native of the East Indies. In tropical climes, especially in Africa, it becomes a tree of several years standing. In Candice, according to Belon, the seeds have to be gathered by the aid of a ladder. In our country, the plant, like the Cotton, is killed by the frost in winter and is compelled to be an annual.

It is a showy plant. The palmated leaf—the yellow stamens on one part of the plant and the scarlet colored pistils on the other—render it peculiar and conspicuous. I formerly cultivated a row of it in my garden for several years in order to test its productiveness and ascertain its value in cultivation. These experiments were highly satisfactory, and I came to the conclusion that our soil and climate were admirably adapted to its successful production.

Mode of Culture.—Break up the land with a plough and lay it off in rows six feet apart, each way. The best time to plant is from the middle of April to the second week in May. Drop three seeds in each hill. Half a bushel of seed will plant ten acres. Treat the plant in the same manner as corn. Be careful in looking after the cut-worm, who gives it the preference to corn. When the plants are six inches high, they should be thinned to one stalk in a hill. New lands broke up the same season, are not suited, one hand can tend five acres. In a good dry soil, the yield will be from fifteen to twenty bushels per acre, each bushel yielding seven quarts of pure oil.

Gathering the Seed.—About the middle of August the seeds begin to ripen and will continue until checked by the frost. A writer in the Western Plough Boy, of 1832, says: Previous to the ripening of the seed, the yard for spreading them on should be prepared. It should be made on ground of a gradual descent, open to the sun and made very smooth and firm. The first and second parcels that ripen must stand till the pods on the ear begin to crack, otherwise a part of the bean will be imperfect. Later in the season when the stalk is more mature, they must be cut when two or three pods begin to open, or they will waste. They are laid in the yard one ear deep. In warm weather a layer will pop out in three days. When all have opened the stems are raked off. The hulls are swept off with a broom made with naked switches; which, if carefully done, will not leave more than one bushel of hulls in eight of beans. They may be cleaned with a common wheat fan, with a riddle suited to the size of the bean."

Mode of Extraction.—The oil is obtained both by coction and expression. The former method is performed by tying up the seeds, previously broken and bruised, in a bag, which is suspended in boiling water, till the oil is extracted and rises to the surface, when it is skimmed off. This is the usual mode adopted by farmers. The smallest quantity of water, however, remaining in the oil causes it to become rancid. The "cold expressed oil" is preferable and will continue pure for a long time. The process is easy and simple. The screw and the lever used in baling Cotton will express the oil from the beans. The capsules or unopened beans are to be moderately heated in a furnace not so hot as to be distressing to the naked hand. Under the screw is fixed a strong iron cylinder, into which the beans are put and covered with an iron follower, of diameter proportioned to the cylinder. The oil is now fit for use. I have seen it stated that "a Southwestern planter began with making 500 gallons of oil in 1825, and in 1831 he produces 13,000." It was then a profitable business at one dollar and fifty cents per gallon.

I trust our planters will see the necessity of preparing to plant the Castor-Oil Bean extensively. The great value of the oil as a purgative is the mildness and rapidity with which it operates. It is much needed by the brave defenders of our soil. It has saved thousands of lives; and if we cannot obtain it, thousands must perish by our inattention to the production of this necessary medicine. That the profits under moderate prices are greater than the production of any other article, I am fully aware.

N. B. Planters should be encouraged to plant largely of the *ground nut*—it makes an admirable oil—so does the *benne*. Oils are needed not only for table use, but in our machineries of every description.

A Long Bill to Pay.—The Memphis Appeal learns from citizens of Columbus, Ky., that the Federals, when they took possession of that place, immediately seized all the sugar, molasses and tobacco in the hands of private citizens; and the declaration was publicly made that the expenses of the war must be paid by the South, and that all property of the Confederate States, so far as it should come within their control, would be used for that purpose.

A Woman Elected Mayor.—At a recent city election in Oskaloosa, Ia, Mrs. Nancy Smith, Democrat, was elected Mayor by a majority of 21 over the Republican candidate for that office.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 24.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—In demand at 22½ cts.
Beef Cattle—In demand.
Beeswax 20 cts.
Corn—95 to $1.
Cotton—Only three or four bales in market for the past week, brought from 6 to 7 cts.
Cotton Yarns $2; 4-4 Sheetings 24 to 25 by the quantity; 3-4 Shirtings 20.
Cotton Bagging—30 cts.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 35.
Flour—Very little offering; Family $9, Super 8 75.
Hides—Dry 20; green 8.
Iron—Swedes 15 to 20 by the quantity.
Irish Potatoes—1 50 to 2 50 per bushel.
Molasses—$1 by retail. N. O. Strup 1 25.
Nails $14 to $15 per keg.
Pork—12½ cents.
Peas—$1 to 1 10. Rye 2 50. Oats 65.
Rice—4 cts. by the cask.
Sugars—Stock on hand very light and prices have advanced.
Salt—Sound $3 to 3 50 per bushel.
Spirits—Peach Brandy $3; N. C. Apple 2 50; Whiskey 1 50 to 1 75.
Spirits Turpentine 17 to 18.
Tallow 20 to 22.
Wool—Unwashed, 30 to 40.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.

MR. JAMES SOUTHGATE, of the University of Va., (but for several years past President of the Norfolk Military and Classical Institute,) has taken charge of this elegant COLLEGE, with the hope of establishing a School, in every respect, highly acceptable to the people of the South.

Mr. SOUTHGATE will be assisted by his LADY, a Teacher of varied accomplishments and vast experience, who for fifteen years has been connected with some of the largest and best Seminaries in Virginia. The Schools of ANCIENT and MODERN LANGUAGES, MUSIC and PAINTING, will have gentlemen Professors presiding over them. We shall offer the best educational advantages to a people whom we know can appreciate them, and all we ask, is, *give us a trial*, and after this is fairly done, those who are not satisfied can remove their children or wards, free of charge.

The Boarding Department shall have all the comforts and attractions of a well-ordered home, and the Boarders as tenderly and affectionately watched over and cared for, as even the most anxious parent could desire. Every attention being given to the health, manners and literary advancement of each Pupil. Diplomas will be given to those who can pass rigid examinations on five Schools. Gold and Silver Medals will be awarded for perfect deportment. Young ladies wishing to educate themselves for teachers will find unusual inducements here, as the terms for them shall be made suitable to circumstances.

The School is not sectarian, though the purest morality is taught and required of every member of the Institution. The building is large, new and magnificent, well adapted to School purposes. The location is unsurpassed, being one of the loveliest, healthiest and most refined sections of the South, 30 miles North of Raleigh, and 10 miles from Franklinton Depot, where hacks are always in readiness, to convey passengers to and from the village. The entire expenses for ten months will be from $150 to $250. For further particulars, apply to Gen. J. B. Littlejohn, Wm. P. Williams, Daniel S. Hill, Richard F. Yarborough, or to

JAMES SOUTHGATE, Louisburg, N. C.
March 18, 1862. 10-10w

FOR HIRE.

2 SMALL BOYS, for their board and clothing. A home in the country preferred. Apply to

E. J. LILLY.
March 24. 10-2t

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RALLY SONG FOR THE N. CAROLINA BOYS.

BY W. H. GUTHRIE, 5TH R. C. VOLS., NEAR RICHMOND, VA.

Our country is invaded by Lincoln's vandal host,
Turn out N. Carolinians and drive them from your coast;
Turn out Southern freemen who are strangers to fear,
For fortune always favors the brave volunteer!

The valor of our fathers secured us liberty,
And built us a nation just, proud and free;
Their sons to be worthy of a legacy so dear,
Should imitate their sires and become a volunteer!

Our cause is good and right, and in God is our trust,
Who is sure to aid the brave in war which is just;
And we will show the coward, Abe, before another year,
That the Lord is on the side of a Southern volunteer!

The old men encourage, the women all say go
And fight for your country and let the yankees know
That the South is a unit and her sons void of fear;
We will rush to the standard and become a volunteer!

Then come boys, come, and join our gallant band,
To drive back the vandals from our sunny land;
Then come to the rally and we will soon make them fear
To come across the borders to fight a volunteer!

Hurrah! boys, hurrah! we have not long to stay;
The South needs our help, so let us haste away,
For the tocsin is sounded, the war cry we hear,
Then fall into ranks and become a volunteer!

The girls all will love you and the old folks will praise,
And point you out as men who before many days
Will make Lincoln scamper and fill his mind with fear,
To come across the borders to fight a volunteer!

Then cheer up my lively lads, it never should be said,
That the men of North Carolina were ever yet afraid,
Then join us, old and young, in three hearty cheers,
For the North Carolina women and the brave volunteers!

Let us march to the battle-field our enemies to

THE FALL OF NEWBERN.

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

After the most careful effort to obtain particulars which can be relied on, we find that much yet remains unknown. What we state as true, comes from undoubted sources; rumors cannot be relied on.

As early as Tuesday afternoon, the 11th inst., it is said ten or twelve vessels of the enemy were reported in the river fifteen miles below Newbern. On Wednesday the number was increased to fifty, some say seventy-five. On Wednesday evening or Thursday morning it is reported that the Yankees ascended Slocumb's Creek, burnt Dr. Master's fine mill, and destroyed the railroad at Croatan and the military preparations which had been made;—a point nearly midway between Newbern and Carolina City. Here, we believe, Capt. Evans' cavalry had been stationed as a picket, who were driven off by superior force, two of his men said to have been wounded by the shells. The enemy effected a landing on Wednesday evening and Thursday morning of some 15 or 20,000 troops, either on Slocumb's or Otter creek, but we are inclined to think it was on the former. Previous to landing, the whole region was thoroughly shelled below our batteries, forcing Col. Sinclair with his regiment, sent to prevent a landing, to retire to the entrenchments within four or five miles of Newbern. The shelling was kept up all day Thursday below the batteries. We have no information that any of the batteries except Fort Thompson fired a shot, as no vessel came in range until Friday, when all of them below Fort Thompson had been out-flanked and rendered powerless by the enemy in the rear. Thus showing the miserable and ruinous engineering as well as bad generalship, with which Eastern North Carolina has been literally crushed.

The breastworks, where it was intended to give the enemy battle, extended from Fort Thompson westward some two or three miles across the railroad, to an impassable swamp. Fort Thompson had several heavy guns covering its rear and commanding the entrenchments on the side the enemy was to approach—the fort and entrenchments being four or five miles below Newbern. To defend the entrenchments Gen. Branch had Cols. Sloan's, Lee's, Campbell's, Sinclair's and the Craven (militia) regiments, besides others from Wayne, Lenoir and Johnston, east of the railroad, and Cols. Vance's and Avery's on the west, Col. Avery being in the rear of Col. Vance; though one account is that Col. Avery had been assigned the position at the railroad, that being really the post of honor and of most imminent danger. Besides these, Col. Spruill's cavalry were stationed in the rear, except that the companies of Capts. Hayes and Cole, we learn, had been dismounted and placed in the trenches to aid the infantry. The artillery companies of Capts. Brem and Latham were assigned positions at some points on the line, of which we are not advised. But strange to say, the break in the line of entrenchments at the railroad was entirely unprotected either by artillery or infantry. We learn that Col. Thompson, the engineer, commenced on Thursday morning to place cannon at that point, but did not succeed in getting them in position; hence, at the railroad there was no impediment whatever to the enemy.

One of our informants was ordered to the field on Thursday, being a member of the Craven regiment of the militia. His regiment, strange to say, the militia, was placed nearest the railroad, being however, no nearer than two or three hundred yards. This was really the most exposed and dangerous part of the ground. Col. Vance occupied a position west of the railroad near the swamp, but too far from the railroad to afford it any protection, or to watch the advance of the enemy through the break. The gentleman above alluded to states, that during the day on Thursday he heard that some ten of our pickets below had been driven in or taken. What arrangements were made for scouts or picket duty in the neighborhood of the enemy on Thursday night, he did not know or hear. The troops, however, went to sleep that night not supposing that the enemy was or would be before next day within 6 miles of them. Next morning he arose early, and with a friend, a Colonel of one of our regiments, went to a spring to wash. While washing they heard the discharge of musketry—they immediately ran to their positions, the Colonel to his command, and our friend to his position on the right of the militia regiment, being one of the nearest to the railroad. They ascertained that in their absence the line had been formed and the order was given for the men to discharge their pieces and load. Whether any one, officer or private, knew that the enemy was at that very time within 500 yards of our entrenchments, is not known. Another account is, that at 7 o'clock, three of the enemy's officers rode up within 2 or 300 yards of our lines, and calmly surveyed our entrenchments, and immediately disappeared. In a few moments after their disappearance, and the discharge of our musketry, the enemy's artillery opened upon our lines, and at once the engagement began on both sides along the line.

Our informant says that soon after taking his position, casting his eye over his right shoulder, he saw a large number of armed men creeping in quick time by the railroad into our trenches. He directed the attention of his commander to it, who remarked that he thought it must be Col. Avery's men, who had been assigned that position. But almost immediately the bullets came whistling over their heads, and he discovered the "stars and stripes" rolled up, when the militia was ordered to fire. They continued to load and fire, and in a short time he discovered the militia falling back. Whether they were ordered to do so or not, he does not know, as he heard no order of any kind from an officer—no one to rally or encourage the men. The Athens Guards, of which he was a member, seemed disposed to stand firmly, and he thinks if the men could have heard a rallying cry from any quarter they would have stood. His company with a few others were the last of the militia to fall back from the entrenchments, and soon he heard the voice of Col. Sinclair ordering his men to follow him. He called to the Colonel, asking what was then to be done? The Colonel replied that the enemy had out-flanked us, and he had been ordered to retreat. It was about 10 o'clock, when our informant with others of his company arrived at the railroad cars, which seemed to have been kept there to convey the wounded or the retreating to Newbern. Most of the militia were there, and Col. Sinclair's regiment, and Gen. Branch and his staff. He heard something said about making a stand at the Cross Roads, but the excitement becoming more and more intense, the cars started taking all who could crowd on, and pushed for Newbern. The fight was at that time going on fiercely between Col. Campbell's, Col. Vance's, Col. Avery's and Col. Lee's regiments, and the enemy. It is said that Col. Campbell ordered a charge which was handsomely executed, by which he drove the enemy before him like sheep. The rear guns of Fort Thompson were used upon the enemy. Capts. Brem's and Latham's companies it is said fought well, many of their horses being killed and several of their men being killed and wounded. Col. Sloan we believe was absent from his regiment, and being in the rear of the entrenchments, is not supposed to have been in the hottest of the fight, though we have heard allusions made to the gallantry of his men, and of some of the officers.

Cols. Campbell's, Vance's, and Avery's regiments exhibited great gallantry and courage. At an early stage Col. Vance was surrounded by the enemy. At this juncture, we are told, his voice was heard above the roar, "Stand firm, my men—I am with you for victory or death." Col. Avery discovering his position, it is said, gallantly and heroically rushed to his assistance, when both regiments became fiercely engaged with the enemy. The struggle must have been a severe one, but we are assured that both of those regiments and Col. Campbell's cut through the surrounding hosts, and have made good their retreat to Kinston. The loss of those two regiments we fear is severe, yet the statements are so contradictory, we are not able to give a satisfactory account. We are grieved to record the reported death of Colonel Avery, Lieut. Col. Hoke and Maj. Carmichael. It is reported also that Capt. Rand's company from this County, in Col. Vance's regiment, suffered severely—there are several reported deaths in that company—but we are still in hope all these statements are but rumors. If it be true that Col. Avery, Lt. Col. Hoke, and Maj. Carmichael are among the slain, the State and country suffer a great loss. They were brave spirits and valuable officers.

We learn that Col. Lee's, Col. Sloan's, Col. Sinclair's regiments and the militia made good their retreat from the field, across the Railroad bridge to Newbern. The hour of Gen. Branch's arrival with his staff at Newbern we have not learned, but we understand he ordered the burning of the turpentine, cotton, the gunboats building, the Railroad bridge and a portion of the town. Campbell's, Vance's, and Avery's regiments, we learn, were cut off from Newbern by the burning of the bridge, and they were compelled to retreat up the south side of Trent. We state these things as we have heard them.

One of the most unaccountable things in the whole matter, is the failure on the part of the Commanding General to notify the defenceless inhabitants of Newbern to leave on Tuesday evening when the Yankee vessels first appeared. But lulled to rest as many of them were, no warning was given until Friday morning when the retreating troops rushed through the town without stopping to warn them of approaching danger. Hundreds of defenceless, respectable females were left there, while others too fearful of the consequences of remaining, started on foot or by any means they could get off, carrying their helpless children along with them.

The Yankees did not attempt to pass a fort until they found our forces had been routed. About midday, or perhaps as late as one o'clock, they came up without hindrance. After all the talk and gammon about sawyers and obstructions in the river below Newbern, and of forts, and torpedoes, &c., that would blow the Yankees up, after the rout of our little army they came right along, just *in the track which had strangely been left open for our own vessels*, without encountering a single obstruction. At once they commenced shelling the town. What damage was done by that we have not learned. It is also charged that they shelled the cars with women and children in them. We understand the square on which stood the old Washington Hotel, near the Court House, was all consumed, except the mansion of the late John Stanly, then occupied by Mr. Harrison. This we learn was done by citizens or the military by order of Gen. Branch. The enemy, it is said, after taking possession, arrested the progress of the fire in the town, and also prevented the entire destruction of the Railroad bridge.

Col. Sinclair, it is said, determined to make a stand this side of Newbern, but the general current of the Military forces pressed on out of harm's way and did not stop until they reached Kinston, 30 miles above Newbern, on the river. There, it is said, Gen. Branch has determined to make a stand, but it is hoped a superior military eye will be placed there, to convince him of the utterly Utopian character of such a scheme, unless the river is effectually blockaded below and the Railroad bridges destroyed. In that case the enemy cannot harm him, or he the enemy, except at long taw.

The disaster is a most sad one. We have looked for it, with the certainty of an already demonstrated truth, and shall always expect such results just so long as the government places the defence of this State in the hands of political gamesters or military superannuates or nincompoops, who cannot or will not do their duty. That fine old town Newbern, once the pride of the State, is gone! Fort Macon, Beaufort, Morehead and Carolina Cities are perfectly at the command of the enemy, while the Wilmington and Weldon Road is within his grasp and the way to Raleigh open to him. Our losses or that of the enemy are not known. It is believed that we have not lost more than 300 men in killed, wounded and missing. Our tents, artillery, equipage, many of our cavalry horses, and commissary stores, we suppose were deserted, and are now in possession of the enemy. We learn that portions of all the regiments had reported at Kinston. The government was sending reinforcements rapidly to Gen. Branch, supposing that he could at least hold out a day or two; but the job was over in two hours, so far as the defence was concerned, and the Commanding General and staff were looking for safer quarters. How much damage we have done the enemy, we have had no means of knowing. The belief is, that a number were killed and wounded, and one prisoner taken who claims to be an officer.

P. S. We learn that Col. Vance, with about five hundred of his men, is at Kinston. Capt. Oscar Rand, of this county, it is said, was killed while fighting nobly at the head of his company. He killed two of the enemy after he had been shot down. Some thirty or forty of his men are missing—among them Fabius and Hamilton Whitaker, and Silas Holleman; but as the men are still coming in, we hope they are alive.

We have heard nothing as to the other companies of this regiment, and nothing as to Campbell's and Avery's regiments, except that Col. Haywood and Lieut. Haywood are said to be safe, and that Col. Avery is missing and thought to be killed. It may be, however, that he is wounded and a prisoner, but one report is that he had died of his wounds. We are glad to learn that Lt. Col. Hoke is not among the killed.

Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is said to be three or four hundred.

From the Norfolk Day Book.

Col. W. F. Martin who reached this city yesterday afternoon, reports having had a conversation with Hon. Mr. Dortch, in Goldsboro' yesterday, in which the following account was given:

The enemy landed about 22,000 men below Newbern, and by this means cut off the lower battery from communication with the entrenchments and making the abandonment of this battery a military necessity. They shortly after began their attack upon the second battery, which was also abandoned, and then advanced upon the shore battery, which was situated at the head of the entrenchment. Here our forces made a stand and the fight began. This battery was arranged so as to fire both upon the land and river, and contained two 32 pounders. These, together with the light artillery, did good service.

By some means—that of treachery beyond doubt—the enemy were informed of the exact locality occupied by our militia—about seven hundred in number—and upon this point they made their fiercest attack. The militia stood their ground pretty well for awhile—indeed as well as could be expected of militia—but finally gave way, which had its effect upon the volunteers. The latter, however, finally rallied again.

The enemy did not use their gunboats at all against the batteries for some reason, but simply followed up as they were silenced. Obstructions had been placed in the river to prevent their progress—leaving only a very narrow channel for our own vessels to pass—and it was thought that they would come in contact with them; but to the surprise of all they avoided them and came directly up in the channel which had been left open—thus giving the amplest evidence that they had been informed of what had been done by us. It is supposed that they obtained this information from a couple of negroes who escaped to them the day before the fight.

Our men having rallied, were doing terrible execution with the two 32-pounders, while Col. Campbell's 7th North Carolina regiment made a brilliant charge. The enemy could not stand the charge, but broke and fell back, but afterwards rallied and were reinforced by numbers greatly superior to our own, and Col. Campbell was driven back into the entrenchments.

The fight continued for some time. Finally the Federals possessed themselves of the point occupied by our militia, and then the order was given for our men to retreat, and the cavalry detailed to cover the retreat. At first the retreat was made in good order, but a panic occurring among the cavalry, the regiments became somewhat disorganized. The cavalry having passed over the bridge, burned it, and thus cut off the retreat of two regiments and forced them to retreat into Jones county. This, we presume, gave rise to the statement that they had been captured by the enemy.

After the gunboats had passed the batteries and the obstruction in the river, they lay along side the wharves and threw shell into the town. These shells were directed at the cars filled with non-combatants—women and children—not a soldier among them, and this fact, it is stated by those who ought to know, the Federals were not ignorant of.

Our forces numbered about 4200, including the militia, and were commanded by Gen. Branch. Of this number some eighty were killed and one or two hundred wounded. The number of prisoners taken is not known as yet, but is certainly not very large. All the horses were killed at two batteries of light artillery, and all the gunners. The wounded were all recovered, and have been removed to Goldsboro', where they are represented as being well cared for.

Our informant assures us that all the cotton, naval stores and provisions at Newbern were fired before the place was evacuated, and their entire destruction is almost known with certainty.

Mr. Dortch conversed with a couple of citizens of Newbern who left there after Burnside had taken possession, who stated that the Yankees represent their loss as exceedingly great—one of them estimating it at over six thousand. A Federal officer who was captured by Col. Campbell's regiment corroborates the statement of heavy loss on their side, and that our battery did terrible havoc, and that up to the time of the retreat of the militia they were whipped.

Mr. Charles O. White, who says he commanded a battery within a mile of Newbern, has arrived in Petersburg and informs the Express that his battery fired but twice, the enemy being then out of range. He also says,—

Col. Z. B. Vance's and Col. Avery's regiments are said to have fought with great bravery, taking a battery of six pieces at the point of the bayonet, but it was afterwards regained by the Yankees, who had been much strengthened by heavy reinforcements.

Capt. Latham's battery of six guns was lost, and nearly all his men killed by the enemy's sharp-shooters. Capt. L. escaped.

Capt. Brems's battery of six guns was also lost, and about 60 horses.

OUR LATE NAVAL VICTORY.

It is seldom that we have a fuller and more intelligent account of any engagement of arms from an eye-witness than we have obtained from Mr. George Wright, the chief pilot of the Virginia or Merrimac, who, throughout the late naval battle, was at a post not only of imminent danger, but of the most convenient observation of all the movements of the enemy.

When going into action and passing Sewell's Point Captain Buchanan made a speech to the men. It was laconic. He said: "My men you are now about to face the enemy. You shall have no reason to complain of not fighting at close quarters. Remember you fight for your homes and your country. You see those ships—you must sink them. I need not ask you to do it. I know you will do it."

At this time the Congress was lying close to the batteries at Newport News, a little below them. The Cumberland was lying immediately opposite the batteries. The Virginia passed the Congress, giving her a broadside, which was returned with very little effect, and made straight for the Cumberland. On getting within some twenty-five or thirty yards of the Yankee frigate, the Virginia discharged her rifled bow gun, throwing a shot of one hundred and sixty pounds into her, just above her water line. Continuing her speed she ran into the Cumberland, striking her a little forward of her foremast; backed out and in fifteen minutes thereafter this Yankee vessel, against whom an old grudge had long existed for her participation in the burning of the Navy-Yard, sunk beneath the water, her guns being fought to the last, and her flag flying at her peak.

Having dispatched the Cumberland, the Virginia turned and made for the Congress, which had got aground. Running within fifty yards of her, the Virginia discharged her rifled bow gun at her, and turning again brought her starboard broadside to bear upon the doomed vessel. At this moment the Congress struck her flag and hoisted a flag of truce. The steamer Beaufort was ordered alongside the vessel to take charge of the prisoners and to set her afire; and while the flag of truce was flying the party were perfidiously fired upon from the batteries on shore and Minie rifles in the hands of the Yankees on the beach, with the disastrous results which have already been stated. The Congress was set afire by throwing two or three red hot shot into her. The illumination of the scene was splendid; the explosion of her magazine, a little past midnight, aroused persons asleep in Norfolk; and our men, who had kept cool and collected during the entire fight, gave vent to hearty cheers.

On the next day (Sunday) the contest occurred between the Monitor (the Ericsson battery) and the Virginia. The Yankee frigates, the Roanoke and St. Lawrence, had retreated to Old Point—"the apothecary shop," as it was facetiously styled by our men—and the Monitor had gone up on Saturday night to assist the Minnesota, which was still aground. The engagement between the Monitor and Virginia continued for the space of two hours, the distance between the two vessels varying from half a mile to *side and side*. In about an hour after the commencement of the engagement, we silenced her battery for the space of thirty-five minutes, after which she fired two guns, and made for Old Point.

The Virginia is in the dry dock for repairs. Her iron plates are said to have withstood, with the most complete success, the effects of the terrific cannonading of the enemy, some of the sections only being riven. Her smoke stack and ventilators were riddled by the enemy's balls, so as to give them the appearance, as our informant describes them, of huge nutmeg graters.

Richmond Examiner, 17th.

A young Mississippian, who was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, has arrived in Memphis. It appears that after the surrender, he, with other prisoners, was detailed to chop wood for the camp, each chopper being guarded by an armed Hessian; but happening to think of his old father and mother at home, Mississippi put his axe into the Hessian's head instead of into a log, and traveled. He goes into the service again.

School Notice.

MY SCHOOL in the DONALDSON ACADEMY, on HAYMOUNT, will be re-opened on TUESDAY OCTOBER 1st, 1861.

Terms, per Quarter of 10 weeks:

English,	$7 50
Classical,	10 00
Contingent,	25

JESSE R. McLEAN, Principal.
August 19, 1861. 49tf

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THIS Institution will be re-opened under efficient management on Wednesday, March 5th. The services of officers having been permanently secured no further interruption of duties need be apprehended.

For circulars stating new terms, &c., address "Superintendent H. M. A.," Hillsboro', N. C.
Jan'y 30, 1862. 95-2m

WM. McL. McKAY,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.
Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

FRENCH STRANGE,
Attorney at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq. over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.
Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

RORY McNAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.
Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

Dr. THEO. MARTINE,

OFFICE, HAY STREET, opposite the Post Office. Medical Electricity applied.
Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1860. 62tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

D. McL. GRAHAM, M. D., offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity. Office Green Street, South end of Dr. Robinson's building.
Feb'y 24, 1862 3-2m

DENTAL NOTICE.

R. SCOTT can be seen in his office, 2 doors east of the market, at his regular office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.
Sept. 13, 1861. 57-tf

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL
COX, KENDALL & CO.,
Commission Merchants
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12 North Water St.,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly executed.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.
April 2, 1861. 10-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Branch North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.
Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

G. W. BULLARD,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO
O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " S. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.
May 7, 1860. 15tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of Catharine E. Fitzharris, at March Term, 1862, of Cumberland County Court, hereby notifies all persons indebted to her Testatrix to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against her Estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

CATHARINE E. McRAE, Ex'x.
March 3, 1862. 6*3t

Steam Engine wanted.

ANY person having a Boiler or Engine, from ten to twenty horse power, may find a purchaser by addressing the subscriber, and stating the kind of Boiler, whether Locomotive, Flue or Cylinder, the length and diameter—the size of Engine Cylinder, and length of stroke—diameter of Fly-wheel, size and length of main shaft, number of revolutions per minute—whether any Heater—when and where made—where it can be seen and the lowest cash price at which it can be purchased.

H. W. DIXON,
Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C.
Feb'y 11, 1862. 4*6tpd

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 23. 46*tf

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan'y Term, 1862.
Neill McDonald, Jno. McDonald and Jno. McQuein and wife *vs.* Hugh McDonald, William McDonald, Mary McNeill.

Petition to Divide Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh McDonald and William McDonald, Defendants, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the allegations in the petition set forth, or the same will be heard ex parte, and Judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Rockingham, the third Monday in Jan'y, A. D. 1862. [4*6w] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

SPRING TRADE!
WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.
OFFER AT WHOLESALE A HEAVY STOCK OF
GROCERIES.
—ALSO—
A complete and well selected stock of
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
60 BARRELS NORTH CAROLINA LIQUORS.
150 " DOMESTIC Ditto.
WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.
Fayetteville, April 12, 1861. 13tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, consisting of
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BAGGING AND ROPE, SADDLERY, &c., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
and many other articles, which he offers low for CASH, or on SHORT TIME to prompt paying customers.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Sheetings and Cotton Yarns on hand at all times, at Manufacturers' prices.

All persons are respectfully invited to give me a call, at the old stand of J. & T. Waddill, South side Hay st
A. N. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 24, 1860. 55t

Groceries! Groceries!!

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of
Bacon-Sides, Mess Pork, Mullets, Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of all grades, Tobacco, Cigars,
And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment.
COX, KENDALL & CO.
Wilmington, April 2, 1861. 10-tf

FISH! FISH!!

NEW MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
" WHITE FISH.
" HERRING, &c. &c.
Call at A. N. McDONALD'S,
South-side Hay Street.
Oct. 1, 1860. 57-tf

North Carolina Readers.

SCHOOL BOOKS are becoming very scarce, but we have on hand a good supply of the NORTH CAROLINA READERS, Nos. 1 and 2 by Rev. Professor Hubbard of the University of North Carolina, and No. 3 by Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools of North Carolina.

Our customers having well nigh exhausted our stock of Northern Readers on hand when the war commenced, we hope will now turn their attention to these books by home authors, rather than allow their children to do without reading books.

For sale only at the old retail prices of 25 cents, 38 cents, and 75 cents.
E. J. HALE & SONS.
Feb'y 1, 1862. 96-

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, both having entered the military service of the Confederate States of America, hereby give notice to their old customers and friends, that they have appointed John D. Starr and John D. Williams, of this place, their attorneys to collect either separately or conjointly all moneys due them either by account or note, and otherwise to attend to their business generally during their absence. They respectfully ask all persons indebted to them to call as promptly as possible on their agents and make payment.

STARR & WILLIAMS.
Sept. 19, 1861. 58-tf

A Smoking Chimney.

ANY person having a smoking fire-place can have it remedied by addressing me at the Fayetteville Post Office. White Washing, Brick Work and Plastering done in the best manner All my work warranted to be done well or no pay. And if any chimneys heretofore built by me should smoke, they will be altered without charge. DAVID McDUFFIE.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 20. 9-1ypd

COTTON YARN.
No. 19 Hay Street.
C. P. MALLETT.
Jan'y 6, 1862. 88-

HEAVY 4-4 SHEETINGS.

THE ROCKFISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Fayetteville, N. C., solicit orders for Sheetings 36 inches wide, 3 yards to the pound. The Goods compare favorably with the same styles manufactured in Massachusetts, and have for many years been sold in the New York and Philadelphia Markets.
C. T. HAIGH, Pres't Rockfish Co.
Fayetteville, June 1, 1861. 27-

WANTED.

A quantity of good WOOL YARN to make socks of the soldiers. G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Ag't.
August 3d, 1861. 45-tf

MACHINERY OIL.

WE are manufacturing from Pea Nuts, an Oil believed to be an excellent substitute for Sperm.

It is well adapted for burning as well as for Machinery.

Will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.
T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan'y 24. 94-4mpd

OIL AND LAMP BLACK.

TANNERS' and LUBRICATING OIL.
LAMP BLACK in barrels. For sale by
JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 7. 6 tf

Wanted Immediately

AT the Confederate States Arsenal and Armory at Fayetteville, for which fair prices will be paid: 32 Mules; 32 sets of Wagon Gear; 8 yoke of Oxen, (young and large size;) 8 Timber Wagons; 2 Road Wagons; 2 Mule Carts and Harness, 5 pairs Timber Wheels. Apply to J. H. Roberts at Fayetteville or at Villa Beery P. O., New Hanover County, in person or by letter.
J. H. ROBERTS.
March 3, 1862. 4tf

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on last December, my negro man DAVE. He is a full-blooded negro, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set, and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left from 160 to 175, aged about 35 years; he has a scar on his face. I will pay Fifty Dollars reward to any person delivering him to me at Philadelphus, Robeson county, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him. And Fifty Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person or persons for harboring him.

DANIEL McCALLUM,
For JOSEPH B. McCALLUM.
Philadelphus, Robeson Co., N. C., April 5 '61. 12-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Friday last the 11th inst., my boy VIRGIL. He is probably lurking about the plantation of Mrs. Louisa Hargrove, on Carver's Creek, where he has a wife. I will pay the above reward for his delivery in jail.
G. D. BAKER.
Cumberland county, July 16, 1861. 40-tf

Want to Purchase.

I WANT to purchase a smart active BOY, about 18 years old, accustomed to Horses.
N. A. STEDMAN.
Dec'r 30. 86tf

After this date I will pay three cents per pound for rags delivered in Fayetteville, or at my mills on Rockfish.
D. MURPHY.
Dec. 21, 1861. 85-

Wanted—2000 bushels Charcoal.

WE will pay 7 cents per bushel for Coal, delivered at the Eagle Works.
ANDERSON & CORD.
July 24, 1862. 9tf

$100 BOUNTY!

I WANT twenty-seven Men for the War, to raise my Company (the "Lumberton Rifle Guard," Co. D, 18th Reg't N. C. T.) to the maximum number of one hundred and twenty-five men. I will pay each recruit one hundred dollars in cash. Those wishing to serve their country in one of the best drilled companies in the service would do well to call on me at Lumberton, where I will remain two weeks recruiting. Come on, boys, the time has arrived!
W. S. NORMENT,
Capt. Co. D, 18th N. C. V.
March 11, 1862. 7-3t

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!
YOUNG MEN, YOUR COUNTRY IS INVADED!
Who will not come to the Rescue?

THE subscriber wishes forty more able-bodied men to complete his Company. One Hundred Dollars Bounty Money and Eleven Dollars per month and everything found. Address me at Fayetteville, N. C., or call at the store of C. E. Leete. J. R. McDONALD.
Recruiting Officer.
March 8, 1862. 6tf

$100 BOUNTY MONEY.
Recruits Wanted Immediately!

HAVING the privilege of increasing my command to 125 men by a recent act of Congress, an opportunity is now offered to those who wish to join me in defence of our country, homes and firesides.

$50 Bounty Money will be paid on enlisting, the balance when mustered in. For further particulars apply to PETER MALLETT,
Capt. Co. C, 3d Reg't N. C. Troops.
Dr. Black's Office, over Hinsdale's Drug Store.
Feb'y 25, 1862. 3-1m

BATTALION OF LIGHT HORSE.

THE undersigned having been appointed to raise a Battalion of Light Horse for the War, calls upon the young men of North Carolina to come forward and volunteer for the purpose. Let those who have good horses come and bring them to aid in the defence of the country Let those who have horses, but who cannot come themselves, give or lend them to those who can, and have none, and thus contribute material aid to those who would defend them in the enjoyment of their homes.

$146 per annum will be paid for each horse in the Battalion, in two month instalments. They will be fed and cared for at the expense of the government, and if killed in action, the value of the animal will be paid. Equipments for the men will be furnished, but each man must bring his rifle, gun, pistol and knife, or such arms as he has which will answer until a uniform weapon can be furnished by the government. Action—energy of action—is what the country needs now—and the men of the country must show by their readiness to come forward, their determination never to be conquered.

The battalion will consist of six companies of sixty men each.

$100 Bounty will be paid to each man upon being mustered in.

Volunteers will, for the present, address me at Halifax, N. C., until suitable recruiting stations can be established.
P. M. EDMONDSTON,
Lt. Col. Cav. C. S. A.
Feb'y 22, 1862. 8*4t

FURTHER NOTICE.
The public can now be supplied with
Butter Crackers,
Cup "
Wine "
Fancy "
AND PILOT BREAD,
Fresh every day at my store on Green Street.
Mrs. M. BANKS.
March 17. 8-1w

Notice to Tanners.

500 HEAVY HIDES, for sale by
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
March 17, 1862. 8tf

MULES!—Mules wanted!

WANTED for the Confederate States, fifty good stout MULES, for which the highest cash price will be paid in every instance.
PETER P. JOHNSON.
March 15, 1862. 8-2tpd

Circular Saw wanted.

ANY person having a Circular Saw, from 46 to 52 inches in diameter, may find a purchaser by addressing the subscriber immediately at Fayetteville.
E. F. MOORE.
March 12, 1862 7tf

Hardee's Tactics, the only Copy-Right—Mobile Edition, 2 vols.
Gilham's Manual for Volunteers and Militia.
Gilham's Tactics.
The Volunteer's Hand Book.
C. S. Army Regulations.
The Southern Song Book.
Further supplies just received.
Feb'y 25. E. J. HALE & SONS.

ENVELOPES.

THE subscriber is manufacturing dark brown ENVELOPES of good quality. Orders for one thousand and upwards are solicited from booksellers and merchants.
THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.
Feb'y 20. 1-1m

CAUSE AND CONTRAST:

AN ESSAY, on the American Crisis, by T. W. McMahon
A further Supply just rec'd.
Feb. 12. E. J. HALE & SONS.

CARD!

A FEW LADIES can be accommodated with board at the Seminary.
T. C. HOOPER.
Sept. 12. 1861. 58-

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan'y Term, 1862.
Neill McDonald, John McDonald, and John McQuein and wife *vs.* Hugh McDonald, William McDonald, and Mary McNeill.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh McDonald and William McDonald, Defendants, are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the allegations in the petition set forth, or the same will be heard ex parte and Judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Rockingham, the third Monday in Jan'y, A. D. 1862. [4*6w] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
SAMPSON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Autrey, hath this day reached the undersigned, that SOL and NED, two slaves, the property of G. W. Autrey, hath runaway had lie out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them the said slaves, forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or the lawful authority; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals this 22d day of January 1862.

JOSEPH HERRING, J. P. [Seal]
E. B. OWEN, J. P. [Seal.]

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above Reward will be given for said negroes, SOL and NED, or Two Hundred Dollars for either of them dead or alive, or for their Confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get them again. Sol is about 50 years old, weighs about 210 lbs., about 5 feet 10 inches high, quick spoken, smooth black skin and a little grey. Ned is about 27 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, thick set, weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken, black skin and is a carpenter by trade.
G. W. AUTREY.
July 22, 1862. 9*tf